Beginning with September 13, 1916, the name of this journal will be "Drug & Chemical Markets."

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

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VOL. II NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916 No. 52

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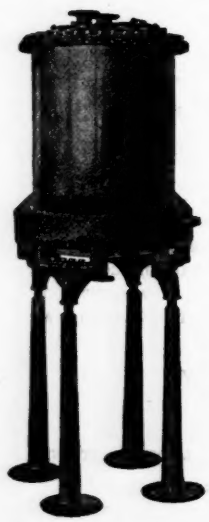

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

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Table of Contents

Editorials 3-4
Chilean Production of Nitrate of Soda..... 4
Senate Passes Revenue Bill; Retaliates Against the Allies 5
Senate Passes Dyestuffs Tariff With Only Seven Opposing Votes 6
Crude Drugs to Advance, Dealers Say 7
Higher Prices Predicted for Senega 7
Chemistry and Preparedness for War 8
Glass Chemistry Has Made Big Strides..... 9
N.W.D.A. Arrange Convention Program 9
German Dye Trust Preparing for Competition After the War 10
A New Ruling on Dyes 10
France Withdraws Some Embargoes 10
Satisfactory Progress is Made by British Dye Manufacturers 11
Fair Business Done in London Markets 12
Drug Prices to Stay High After the War..... 12
Making Atropine from Jimson Weed 12
Drug and Chemical Markets 13-14
Heavy Chemical Markets 15
Color and Dyestuff Markets 16
Original Package Prices 17-22
Slight Upturn in Prices of Glycerin 22
New Incorporations 22
Jobbers Prices Current 23-28
Importations 29
Exportations 29-30
Russian Regulations on Imports..... 30
Can Mail Liquids to Greece 30
Uniform Bill of Lading Now a Law 31
Proposed R. R. Rate Increase Suspended 31
Medicine Saves Many U. S. Army Horses 31
Standardized Retail Prices to be Tested in Ingersoll Suit 32
New Chain of Drug Stores in Ohio 32
I. C. C. Suspends Ruling on Less than Carload Charges 32

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with the issue of September 13, 1916, the name of this journal will be changed to "Drug & Chemical Markets."

"DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS"

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS will hereafter be known as DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, the publishers having decided upon this change in order to have the name more in keeping with the widened scope of the journal, which has for some time past been "covering" the chemical and dyestuff fields with the same diligence as it has the drug markets.

When WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS was established on September 15, 1914, it immediately thrived because of the need for such a journal to keep buyers of drugs and chemicals posted on the frequent changes in prices which came as a result of conditions forced upon us by the European War. Until very recently WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS was continued as a purely subscription journal, no advertisements being solicited or accepted.

Developments in the chemical and dye industries have been of such a nature during the past year as to warrant the assumption by the publishers that a journal of this character, devoting itself exclusively to news and market reports, statistical information, imports and exports, etc., was a distinct need of these trades, which have heretofore been represented by publications in which drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs were more or less of a side issue.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS will confine its editorial scope to these kindred fields, with an assurance to its readers that their interests will be served with fidelity and earnestness.

AMERICAN BOTANICALS FOR EXPORT

As a habitat for botanical drugs of commercial importance, the total output for export for these indigenous products from the United States has been limited to but few varieties. The number of important American crude drugs that enter the commercial markets of the world can almost be counted on the fingers of both hands. It is true that the medicinal flora of this country is more or less completely represented in the pharmacopoeias of many nations, but when one comes to gauge them by the commercial demand, he will find but a few drugs of this character that are distinctly American. Judged by therapeutic value ginseng has but little standing in the materia medica of the modern physician, but when one comes to look at the returns in money value as reported by the Treasury Department, another angle of vision is given to the real place this drug occupies in the resources of a nation. And so the list might be extended, sassafras, wild cherry, golden seal, cascara sagrada, podophyllum, senega, etc., all indigenous drugs, and all more or less in demand throughout the world because in general they possess prop-

erties that cannot well be readily supplied by the use of other drugs. The demand for them is fairly well fixed and the drug trade can reasonably believe that it will continue.

In fact, the market for native botanicals is trending upward and this condition may be taken as evidence of scarcity abroad and greater demand by exporters to supply these American products. Returns from collectors of botanicals throughout the country indicate many difficulties this year in the way of harvesting the crops, a condition which has served to give an impetus to the rise in prices. But there has also been an increased demand for botanicals at home. The scarcity of foreign botanicals here, due to the war, has no doubt caused an increased demand for American crude drugs possessing similar properties, and as a result, the movement upward has been accelerated by domestic wants. These conditions have been under way for some months and have furnished one of the strongest arguments why the cultivation of American grown drugs should be put upon a scientific agricultural basis in this country. That the foundations of an industry of this character are now being constructed no one who has studied the situation seems to doubt. The success of this effort or the place the returns from it will have in the statistics of future exports no one can tell, but there is no visible reason why our cultivated medicinal plants should not take a position near the values suggested by the well known native drugs enumerated above.

The increasing demand for American drugs will develop specialists in growing, preparing and marketing the products of such an industry, for experience has shown that the greatest development in any line of progress can only come from specialization. The problem has already been attacked from this direction and we should soon know those plants that will best flourish under conditions natural to American climate and soil. In the meantime and under the stress of present conditions the collector and dealer of wild indigenous drugs are likely to receive for some time to come relatively more for their labor and business energy than they did for years previous to the war.

1916 CROPS ARE A DISAPPOINTMENT

The National City Bank of New York says in its September statement:

"The crops are a disappointment. We have been favored with two extraordinary crop yields since the war began, and in the natural order of things could hardly hope for more. We are far from a crop failure, but the yield is sufficiently short to make prices higher for consumers, and they were already high enough to intensify the demands for more wages. The corn crop has been cut down by drought to about 2,500,000,000 bushels, and this inevitably means dear meats. Hogs have been selling on the Chicago market above $11 per hundred weight, and the great consumptive demand for meats is scarcely satisfied. Canadian buyers have been taking hogs freely from Chicago at the highest prices.

"The wheat crop is badly hurt, the total yield probably not exceeding the requirements of this country for food and seed. Fortunately, there are important stocks in this country carried over from the two big crops of 1914 and 1915. British grown wheat has been selling in the interior markets of England above $2 per bushel, and it has seemed quite possible that that price might be reached in the United States. The market went off heavily on the news of Rumania's entrance into the war, on the theory that the Dardanelles might be open before the end of the crop year, and Russian and Rumanian wheat brought out.

"Advices from the agricultural districts are generally confident that the buying power of the farmers will not be seriously impaired. This is particularly true of the spring wheat territory of the Northwest, where crops are now so diversified that injury to wheat is not so serious as it was a few years ago. Fortunately there is an unusually good outlook for corn in this territory.

"The cotton crop has suffered further deterioration during the past month, drought west of the Mississippi following floods in the East, and predictions are made that it will not be more than 13,000,000 bales. Prices have been ranging above 15 cents per pound, the highest figures on a natural market in many years. High prices for cotton are disturbing the cotton goods trade, but with employment so complete throughout the industries there is not likely to be much curtailment of the demand. The high cost of living which is foreshadowed for the coming year will be a serious matter, if there shall be an interruption of employment."

CHILEAN PRODUCTION OF NITRATE OF SODA

The nitrate of soda manufactured in Chile during the month of June, 1916, amounted to 5,153,701 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds, against a production of about 5,353,900 quintals in May of this year, 2,613,976 quintals in June, 1915, 5,752,929 quintals in June, 1914, and 5,101,301 quintals in June, 1913. Exports totaled 4,217,810 quintals, against 5,143,500 quintals in the preceding month, and shipments of 3,866,168 quintals in June, 1915, 4,053,186 quintals in June, and 3,649,624 quintals in June, 1913.

These figures show that production and exportation are still on a large scale though not at maximum. At present exportations are materially influenced by the amount of ocean tonnage available.

For the twelvemonth ending June 30, 1916, both production and exports were 70 per cent greater than in the preceding year, but fell somewhat short of the totals for 1913-14 and 1912-13.

Prices have shown rather slight changes recently. For ordinary nitrate, or 95 per cent, the price has been around $1.77 per quintal for immediate deliveries with prices $0.02 to $0.04 higher for later deliveries. The difference between quotations for refined and ordinary grades has increased and is greater than has been ruling during the past year. For 96 per cent—1 per cent nitrate the quotation has been about $1.90 per quintal for delivery during early future months. During the first part of July the market became less firm, and present prices are slightly lower than those just mentioned, though very few sales by manufacturers are announced.

The Compana Salitrera Alemana, of Taltal, recently petitioned the Chilean Government to permit it to reimport, free of customs duties, sacks that had been used by this company to export nitrate, and also to permit it to use other classes of sacks, such as potato, grain, and flour, in the exportation of nitrate. The first part of the petition was denied, but the company has been granted permission to use the other classes of sacks in nitrate exportation. Government officers concerned in the exportation of nitrate have been instructed to observe care in obtaining the proper tares in weighing nitrate in the other kinds of sacks.

The permission to use other classes of sacks is extended to other companies, not being exclusive. An opening is thus given for the use of sacks other than the accustomed standard one of Indian jute. It is rumored that the stocks of the other kinds of sacks which may be now used by the German nitrate companies is not inexhaustible, so that there may present soon opportunities for the sale of American cotton or other fiber sacks.

Engineers representing American capitalists have been making extensive explorations on large nitrate properties in the Aguas Blancas section, southeast of Antofagasta, and if the decision to continue with the exploitation is given it may lead to the erection of four new oficinas on this property.

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL; RETALIATES AGAINST THE ALLIES

Dyestuff Tariff Goes Through—Tariff Commission Also Approved With Salaries Fixed at $7,500—Unfair Competition Section Considerably Amended

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5—After many hours of debate the Senate close on to midnight passed the general revenue bill by a vote of 42 to 16 and sent it to conference for there are contained therein so many changes that the members of the House of Representatives will hardly recognize it when it comes before them. The dyestuff section as passed is substantially the same as reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

Among the new special taxes is that provided for corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations, which are to pay 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits used in any of the activities or functions of their business, including such sums of capital stock, surplus and undivided profits as may be invested in or loaned upon stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, or other securities. The amount of this annual tax in all cases is to be computed on the basis of such capital stock, surplus and undivided profits for the preceding fiscal year. Corporations subject to this tax are to be allowed an exemption of $99,000. This tax is not to be imposed upon any corporation not engaged in business or which had no net income during the preceding taxable year.

A special tax of $10 is to be assessed upon customhouse brokers and every person, firm, or company whose occupation it is, as an agent of others, to arrange entries and other customhouse papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, is to be regarded as a customhouse broker.

Among the stamp taxes are those covering the entry of merchandise at any customhouse, either for consumption or warehousing, and not exceeding $100 in value, the tax is to be 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.00; entry for the withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

The attempt to increase the salaries proposed for members of the newly created tariff commission from $7,500 per annum as provided in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, to the amount of $10,000, was unsuccessful, despite the agitation among the business interests of the country desirous of getting the best possible experts upon this board, and knowing that the smaller salaries, while other boards and commissions of the Government receive higher remuneration, would not prove attractive to the class of men desired.

Retaliation Against the Allies

In the bill as agreed to in the Senate are a great many changes of wide importance, particularly those having a bearing on the unfair competition title. This has been amended in several particulars and, as finally adopted, contains clauses having to do with foreign discrimination with respect to delays of our mails, the withdrawal from American citizens of banking, transportation, and other facilities for furthering or carrying on our commerce, and the holding up of American vessels and of American owned goods.

The first of these amendments is that offered by Senator James, which provides that whenever during the existence of a war in which "the United States is not engaged the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations, or practices of any country, colony, or dependency contrary to the law and practice of nations, the importation into their own or any other country, dependency, or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted the President is authorized and empowered, within his discretion, to prohibit or restrict during the period such prohibition or restriction is in force, the importation into the United States of similar or other articles, products of such country, dependency, or colony as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such case he shall make proclamation stating the article or articles which are prohibited from importation into the United States; and any person or persons who shall import, or attempt or conspire to import, or be concerned in importing, such article or articles into the United States contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $50,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The President may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation in his discretion."

A second amendment, offered by Senator Thomas, and also adopted, is equally important for it provides that whenever, during the existence of "a war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that any vessel, American or foreign, is, on account of the laws, regulations, or practices of a belligerent Government, making or giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in any respect whatsoever to any particular person, company, firm, or corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad, or is subjecting any particular person, company, firm, or corporation or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions, or any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, disadvantage, injury, or discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting, or delivering, or refusing to accept, receive, transfer, or deliver any cargo, freight or passengers, or in any other respect whatsoever, he is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to direct the detention of such vessels by withholding clearance or by formal notice forbidding departure, and to revoke, modify, or renew any such direction as in his opinion the public interest may require.

"That whenever, during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations, or practices of any belligerent country or Government American ships or American citizens are not accorded any of the facilities of commerce which the vessels or citizens of that belligerent country enjoy in the United States or its possessions, or are not accorded by such belligerent equal privileges or facilities of trade with vessels or citizens of any nationality other than that of such belligerent, the President is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to withhold clearance from one or more vessels of such belligeernt country until such belligerent shall restore to such American vessels and American citizens reciprocal liberty of commerce and equal facilities of trade; or the President may, in his discretion, direct that similar privileges and facilities, if any, enjoyed by vessels or citizens of such belligerent in the United States or its possessions be refused to vessels or citizens of such belligerent; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction, stating the facilities and privileges which shall be refused, and the belligerent to whose vessels or citizens they are to be refused, and thereafter the furnishing of such prohibited privileges and facilities to any vessel or citizen of the belligerent named in such proclamation shall be unlawful; and he may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation as in his opinion the public good may require; and any person or persons who shall furnish or attempt or conspire to furnish or be concerned in furnishing or in the concealment of furnishing facilities or privileges to ships or persons contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation shall be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $500,000 or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"In case any vessel which is detained by virtue of this Act shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance or other lawful authority, the owner or master or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall be severally liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and in addition such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States.

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

SENATE PASSES DYESTUFFS TARIFF WITH ONLY SEVEN OPPOSING VOTES

Senator Underwood's Effort to Defeat Measure Comes to Naught—Spirited Debate Takes Place—Senator Smoot Proposed Increasing the Rates

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4—Senator Underwood's fight against a protective tariff on coal tar dyes, medicinals and flavors, as contemplated by the general revenue bill, availed of naught for despite his long harangue on Democratic principles and the straight and narrow path which all followers should traverse, the provisions suggested by the Finance Committee were adopted by the Senate by a vote of 43 to 7, those opposing its passage being Senators Bankhead, Bryan, Lane, Overman, Reed, Underwood and Vardaman.

The excitement of the day came when Mr. Underwood moved the rejection of the Finance Committee propositions with respect to the tariff on intermediates and on finished dyes, stating that if successful he would also move to reject the proposition respecting these appearing in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

While the Senator's speech was very largely political and in criticism of the action of the Democrats of the Senate in supporting such a measure, yet he injected into the record some very interesting information, even though some of his facts were questioned as such.

"If this schedule is adopted," said Senator Underwood, "it will make Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich bill blush with shame," and he quoted from letters addressed to him by Mr. Beall, the attorney for the White Oak and Proximity mills, operated in North Carolina by Caesar Cone, by which he endeavored to show that the poor workingman would have to pay an additional 15 or 25 cents on each pair of overalls dyed with indigo.

Senator Underwood attacked the provision as being one in favor of special interests, overlooking the fact that the Caesar Cone interests represented pretty nearly the entire opposition to the passage of the bill.

If the figures that he produced as being the percentages represented by the duty paid on importations with respect to the market values thereof are correct, the prices to the consumers on these imported dyes will be enormous. He, however, based his assertions upon "before the war" prices giving forth the impression that the prices of today would decrease to normal at the conclusion of the war. "The committee has changed the present law and the Payne-Aldrich law so as to make the duty on intermediates 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound, and on finished dyes 30 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound. You can readily see," he declared, "that on a dyestuff that is of great value the specific of 2½ or 5 cents a pound will not largely increase the percentage of the tax. But when you come to the dyestuffs the plain people use, these dyestuffs sell from 4 to 12 cents a pound, and when you put a specific duty of 5 cents a pound on dyes selling at 4 cents a pound that will represent a tax of over 100 per cent on it and then add 30 per cent ad valorem, and you have it up to 140 per cent as the tax you want to put on the cost of making clothing for the plain people of America.

"Synthetic indigo is priced at 12.7 cents a pound and in future if you levy this tax it will be a tax amounting to 70 per cent ad valorem; the alizarine price is 12 cents and under the terms of this bill you raise the tax to 71 per cent ad valorem; on direct yellow the cost is 9½ cents a pound, and you raise the tax to 83 per cent ad valorem; direct black is 14.6 cents a pound, and you raise the tax to 64 per cent ad valorem; acid black is 10.8 cents a pound and you raise the tax to 76 per cent ad valorem, tax to 85 per cent ad valorem. Here are some cheap colors and malachite green is 9 cents a pound, and you raise the commonly used on common goods—Victoria scarlet is 4.6 cents a pound and you raise the tax to 131 per cent ad valorem, while fast red costing 4.3 cents a pound would be taxed 146 per cent."

Wants Tariff for Revenue Only

The Senator declared himself for tariff for revenue only and declared that the passage of this provision would serve to eliminate all possibilities of imports after the war, deprive the Government of such revenue, and practically give to the "special" interests between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 a year. He also declared that the placing of a tariff on natural and synthetic indigo would result in the enriching of one man at the expense of the millions of people of the United States, and asked why, if the Democrats were going to enact a measure that would result in a higher cost for the manufacture of denims (the Caesar Cone product) they did not go a step further and place a tariff on the importation of denims themselves which are now on the free list of the Underwood law.

Senator William Hughes of Paterson, N. J., combatted the remarks of Mr. Underwood on behalf of the Finance Committee and told the latter that the committee had not agreed on the rates in the section as a means of protecting an infant industry, but because they were facing a condition that had to be remedied in this manner. He stated that he did not desire to enter into any lengthy argument in the premises, but declared that the figures offered by the opposing senator were not just what they should be and that they were inclined to be misleading in that the prices mentioned were those current in normal times, and bore little relation to those now existing. For instance, direct black is now selling at 75 cents a pound and not 14.6 cents; direct yellow is $2.56 a pound, and the ad valorem rate which Senator Underwood figures as 83 cents is in reality little more than the 30 per cent of the present law. If the proposed rates had been in effect during the years 1913 and 1914, they would represent about 49.5 per cent upon the selling price of the dyes as a whole.

Mr. Hughes claimed that the measure as presented is one that is entirely intelligible to all concerned with its administration, and even Senator Underwood had to agree that the measure was a very scientific one.

Mr. Hughes scored the activities of Messrs. Beall and Cone in endeavoring to shut off the duty that will result in the establishment in the United States of a self-contained dyestuffs industry, stating that while he was the only manufacturer in the country actively opposing the proposition, there were many thousands of manufacturers in his home city (Paterson, N. J.) equally active in their endorsement of the duties contemplated, and, he said, of all the importers in the country, and all know of the provisions of the measure, there has been none coming forward in opposition to its adoption.

Smoot Suggested Increases

Senator Smoot, speaking in favor of the committee amendments, urged that the Senate go a step further and guarantee the industry by increasing the specific on intermediates to 3¾ cents a pound and on the finished product to 7½ cents a pound, as contemplated in the original Hill bill.

Senator Stone closed the debate with a rather lengthy explanation of why the Democrats felt called upon to sponsor what is apparently a protective measure and he combatted the remarks of Senator Underwood to the effect that the Democrats were getting away from the true principles of Democracy.

In a three cornered argument that took place during the debate, and which at one time looked as though it would disrupt the proceedings, Senator Underwood declared that the Democrats were receding to Republican principles to meet the needs of the hour, overlooking the permanency of the Party for a current need, intimating that he would do absolutely nothing to aid the manufacturers of textiles and other commodities representing some $20,000,000,000 through the dyestuff manufacturers.

This schedule now goes to a conference, with the balance of the bill, and it may be that the members of the House of Representatives if called upon to ratify its provisions may show further disaffection and thus precipitate a fight that may further delay the adjournment of Congress.

—DAVID WALSH, druggist at Allston Station, Boston, is confined to his home in Cambridge as the result of injuries received when struck by an automobile truck a short time ago.

CRUDE DRUGS TO ADVANCE, DEALERS SAY

Declines of the Summer Have Been Due Solely to Lack of Buying, But Consumers Must Soon Come Into Market and Then Values Will Go Higher Is the General View

Drug merchants, generally, agree in their views as to a stronger feeling soon in the botanical drug market despite the fact that the immediate past is strewn with the wreckage of values and that business in the last three months is hardly within 50 per cent of that done in the three preceding months. The loss in values is attributed solely to the lack of demand and the assertion is confidently made that when purchasing is resumed prices will quickly advance, some even predicting that prices will be higher than ever before. These conclusions, they claim, are not the offspring of a desire, but are deduced from facts, which facts are: an accurate knowledge of the needs of the consumers, a knowledge of the approximate size of the new crops and the tendencies of collectors and primary handlers to advance prices at the first indication of an active demand.

Botanical drugs began to decline about the beginning of summer, the movement being quite general and affecting a great many items, too many to enumerate. A comparison of prices of the items listed in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS under the classification Crude Drugs, shows that only 18 drugs advanced while the rest suffered actual losses in quotations or were capable of being bought at concessions. The declines often amounted to only one-half or one cent a pound, but when it is remembered that these commodities are usually sold in ton lots the difference is considerable. In some instances the declines were much greater as the 15 cent loss in arnica flowers, a loss of almost 50 per cent in digitalis, horehound, Tinnevelly senna and celery seed, and material reductions in belladonna leaves, and gum tragacanth. In the last week or two a number of drugs have advanced or shown indications of an advance among which may be mentioned Mexican vanilla beans, savory, golden seal, cascara, senega, larkspur and lobelia.

A prominent dealer analyzed the declines as being the result of the quiet season, further influenced by offerings of stocks held for speculation. These declines have led consumers to believe that supplies were plentiful and that prices would go still lower, consequently they have neglected to buy as early as usual. He said:

"With the advent of warm weather we usually look for less business and easier prices but the persistent declines are unwarranted by fundamental conditions. There are several instances of drugs selling in the local market for less than what they can be bought for at the supply source. In the case of domestic drugs advices from all sections of the country say that a majority of the drugs have not been collected in as large quantities as usual. Nor are they being sent to the market immediately. There are dealers at the accumulating stations who are well aware of what the future has in store and are holding their stocks with the intention of participating in the greater profits when the time comes. And that time will come when the big consumers find it useless to wait any longer, which must be soon. We are in close touch with the situation and know that the big users are not in possession of large stocks. They may have enough to begin operations but not much more."

A handler of drugs for export and import said that there were several factors impelling an advance in both domestic and foreign drugs. "First of all," he said, "crops have not been abundant, either at home or abroad, and this due in a great measure to interference with collection. In the South, which is the producing section of this country, considerable damage was done by the floods which inundated the low lands, and by the heavy rains that continued through July and prevented the gathering on the usual large scale in the early months of the season. Then, too, the scarcity of European drugs is creating a bigger demand for domestic drugs both here and abroad. In Europe the prospects for peace are too remote to expect any relief in the scarcity of indigenous drugs before the next season. Right now Europeans are too occupied with more serious matters than the collection of roots and herbs, and even should hostilities cease immediately the season is too far advanced to permit of the gathering of drugs in any quantity. The absence of European drugs is having its influence in another way. The handling of domestic drugs has always been done on too small a margin and unless foreign drugs were handled in connection with them the undertaking was unprofitable. The profit in American drugs must now make up for the profit heretofore derived from other sources."

HIGHER PRICES PREDICTED FOR SENEGA

Dealers in New York Market Declare That Crop This Year is Unusually Small—Advance of 10 Cents a Pound in Last Two Weeks Brings Price to 50 Cents

Advices from the growing sections in the Northwest assert that the harvest of senega root is unusually small, on the strength of which prices in the New York market advanced to 50 cents a pound, a gain of about 10 cents a pound in two weeks. Furthermore, dealers claim that when the foreign demands become really active prices are likely to go to 75 cents a pound.

A well known dealer said that whether the reports of the crop shortage were true or not it was quite evident that primary handlers were in control of the market and that in his opinion the article would be the object of considerable manipulation before the season had passed. "The demand for senega root is just beginning," he said, "particularly for export, and foreign inquiries are becoming very numerous. If the collection of the root is not up to the usual quantity, and the reports say they are not, there is no telling how high values will go. Senega root is exported in very large quantities and European dealers and consumers are expected to be quite heavy purchasers this year. On account of the high prices they have refrained from buying, hoping that an inactive market would bring big reductions, and have been working on their surplus stocks, with the result that their supplies are very low. Prices did decline during the summer but not sufficiently to meet the views of the foreign buyer nor of the domestic buyer either for that matter. What purchases were made were for immediate consumption, and it looks very much as though they had overplayed the waiting game a bit. Even now primary market prices are higher than quotations given in the New York market and whether there is a scarcity or corner or both, further advances may be looked for if the demand is up to expectations."

Another dealer was disinclined to give credence to the reports of a scarcity in senega. He said that the high prices that have been in effect were a sufficient stimulus for the collection of the drug and he did not doubt but what collectors had been very energetic in their efforts to secure some of the extra profit. He was under the impression that all demands would be supplied but that if the primary dealers were in control of the situation prices would, or could, be advanced at their dictation.

London and Hamburg formerly were the principal European distributing points with Italy also a large buyer direct. Since the war Hamburg has been eliminated as a buyer. It was to this port that most of the Southern root was exported, some of the German consumers showing a preference for this variety. But the Southern root is no longer a factor in the trade as nearly all the senega found in commerce is of the Northwestern variety. The northwestern senega comes almost exclusively from Canada, with Winnipeg as the distributing center. The root is indigenous to that section of the United States and Southern Canada just east of the Rockies, but the supply in the United States has been practically exhausted. It is extensively cultivated but the consumption is so large that the cultivated product has little or no influence on the market.

CHEMISTRY AND PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

Dr. L. H. Baekeland Writes in World's Work of the Present and Future of America's Manufactures of Dyes and Chemicals

Discussing "Chemistry and Preparedness" in the current issue of World's Work, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, the well known chemist and member of the Naval Consulting Board, declares that "it is an open secret that as soon as some of the war orders were accepted in this country, even our best organized chemical industries were strained to the breaking point." He adds: "But what is not known except by a very few, is that most of our other industries of the United States, covering the most varied lines, would have become hopelessly crippled but for our chemical enterprises."

Then he shows the direct relation between our chemical industries and preparedness for war. He draws an example from the chemical preparedness of Germany and how much it meant in the early successes of that country on the battlefield, contrasting with this the position of England, many of whose technical men had been sent to the front, because "Great Britain has never been overenthusiastic in her appreciation of her scientists in general, and chemists in particular * * *"

Referring to the development of our chemical and dye industries after the war Dr. Baekeland writes:

"The obvious necessity has been demonstrated by this war that this country should be self-contained so that its various industries should not depend on the good-will or condition of supply of other countries. This in itself is important enough; we have seen many of our industries paralyzed here for the want of dyes; our textile industries, at a time when they were loaded with increasing orders, were hampered and stopped after they could no longer obtain the dyes for which they had been dependent on Germany. Until recently, many of us have looked at this matter from a rather one-sided standpoint; the dyes imported into this country amounted to only about 10 million dollars a year, and it seemed to be much simpler to import our supplies from abroad, inasmuch as our business men and chemical manufacturers could better give their attention to bigger and better paying industries. But we now have come to realize that the importance of an industry should not be rated by the amount of its sales, but by the ramified indispensable uses of the product it manufactures. There are few products which have such endlessly diversified uses and which are more indispensable in many industries than coal tar derivatives. All these industries are needed in time of war; for instance, how could we obtain the synthetic medicaments which are made by the same general methods used by dye manufacturers?

Dye Business After the War

"But the subject cuts more sharply into the direct problem of war if we consider that one of the surest ways of avoiding demoralization and disorganization in times of war is by the rapid and easy change of coal tar dye works into factories for explosives, as was possible in Germany. Of late, the enormously increased price of coal tar dyes has led to the starting here of some new enterprises of the kind. It is very probable, however, that every one of these new concerns will have a hard struggle for existence as soon as the war is over, because German competitors will certainly use every available means to prevent any important coal tar dye industry from obtaining a permanent foothold in our country. It is always easy to compete with a newcomer in the field, especially if an industry has had to be improvised in a hurry, under abnormally expensive conditions, and has not had full time to take root. The German dye manufacturers have had the benefit of more than fifty years of experience, a very well established, prosperous industry, and well trained staffs, which since long ago have been patiently at work to reduce all operations to a minimum of cost. Most of those old established plants have been written off and amortized, so they can well afford, for a few years at least, to sacrifice part of their profits by conducting energetic commercial warfare with any of the newly attempted enterprises here in the United States.

A Protective Tariff for Coal Tar Dyes

"Here is an instance where we must forget all the usual theoretical considerations about tariff or no tariff and where for a few years the Government, by direct protective measures, which will cause only a small burden to the consumer, should nurse our newly arisen coal tar dye industry into a permanent asset for national defense in war as well as in peace.

"Here again, then, is an example where a question of preparedness or defense links itself directly with important considerations for industrial preparedness for peace conditions, and the same considerations are forced upon us practically along the whole line of the preparedness idea. For instance, it is relatively easy to provide nitric acid regardless of cost; the most direct way would be to buy enough nitrate of soda for all emergencies, and to keep it in stock. Germany tried this, and got a million tons of nitrate of soda in reserve. At present prices this would cost us about $40,000,000, quite a respectable sum of money, not to speak of the storage capacity required for keeping this material without deterioration and the interest on investment. But even then we are not sure that for a protracted war this supply would last long enough.

"Since we are not provided with any synthetic nitric acid plants large enough to cover our possible demands in case of war, let us see how we might attempt to extricate ourselves from the critical position which we would be in if our supply of nitrates gave out. In case of a serious war with a first-class power, the Government should commandeer all the ammonia obtainable in the United States, and, without losing a moment's time, start with the erection of plants for making nitric acid by oxidizing this ammonia. This would take considerable time, probably a year, before the first large units were in good working order. Even then, we would face the awkward possibility of our deviating so much of our ammonia from its usual channels of consumption that we would be upsetting other industries just as indispensable. So we should continue our program by producing additional ammonia, for instance by means of the so-called cyanamid process, and this would suggest commandeering enough electric power plants, which could be adapted into cyanamid plants. For the same purpose, we ought to commandeer, also, our present plants where calcium carbide, the raw material for cyanamid, is made. It has been proposed that we erect plants where nitric acid should be made by means of the so-called "arc" process, as used in Norway, which transforms the air directly into nitric acid. But it now is generally conceded that this is an expensive process, especially objectionable in all cases where water power is limited or even moderately expensive; at any rate, it requires about five times as much horse power as is required for making the nitric acid from cyanamid.

Our Own Nitric Acid Problem

"In fact, it has been calculated that to erect a plant which would be able to supply us 200,000 tons of nitric acid a year would require no less than 600,000 horse power, a rather respectable amount of power. What is more important, however, is that we are encumbered with the fact that in time of peace there is no profitable use for such enormous amounts of nitric acid, either as such or as nitrates; the plant would then have to stand idle. So here again we come to a problem of arranging everything so that the plant may be able to do efficient service in times of peace and could be transformed rapidly if we became involved in war."

FEAR OF R. R. STRIKE AIDS BUSINESS

CHICAGO, ILL., September 4—Expectation of a strike by the railway brotherhoods caused the wholesale druggists to have more business than usual during the past week, as some of their customers were afraid that embargoes by the railroads on shipments might make them run short of supplies. The express companies have given notice that shipments will be taken "subject to delay" occasioned by the railroad situation.

GLASS CHEMISTRY HAS MADE BIG STRIDES

National Exposition of Chemical Industry This Month Will Illustrate American Ingenuity in This Branch of Science

The forthcoming gatherings of chemists and technical men in connection with the annual meetings of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry will reveal to the American public the pre-eminence of chemistry as a factor in the great national industries. The great scarcity of potash has almost crippled many of our industries, notably our fertilizer industry and some of our glass industries.

The glass used in making electric light bulbs is a very special kind of glass that must withstand sudden changes in temperature and also great pressure. Heretofore it has been thought that only glass made with a certain amount of potash was suitable.

The outbreak of the war two years ago cut off all supply of potash from Germany and threatened to make us go back to gas lighting and the kerosene lamp. However, American ingenuity and enterprise was equal to the occasion and the wizards of the wonderful research laboratories of the General Electric Company set to work to find a substitute. At the second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which opens concurrently with the meetings of the chemical and technical societies, the accomplishments of American glass chemists will be shown.

There are a great many chemical operations in which soda and potash might be regarded as chemical cousins. Recently the research chemists of the General Electric Company have succeeded in producing a glass for making electric light bulbs by replacing potash with soda in the glass mixture. This glass has proved greatly superior to the old potash glass; so much so, indeed, that from now on potash glass will no longer be used.

The world supply of potash comes almost entirely from Stassfurt in Germany, because the natural deposits there have been cheaper to work than any other known source.

There was a time when the American supply of potash was produced by the leaching of wood ashes. This process was expensive and cumbersome. Today a number of large firms, among others the Armours and Swifts of Chicago, are getting their potash from the gigantic seaweeds and kelp of the Pacific Coast. Potash is also obtained from the brines of Great Salt Lake, the deposits of alunite in Utah, and by special recovery systems from certain granitic rocks, it is also secured when the ingredients that go to form Portland cement are subjected to the intense heat of the process and the resulting fumes precipitated by electric discharges. All these sources of supply have, however, proved utterly inadequate to meet the great demand of the industries.

Soda on the other hand is produced from salt, the ordinary table salt, great natural deposits of which are to be found in different parts of the country. There is one immense bed 30 feet to 100 feet thick underlying Michigan, Ohio and Western New York at depths ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, which gives an inexhaustible supply for the production of soda. Salt refining and salt products will be on exhibition at the chemical meetings in the Grand Central Palace from September 25 to 30.

Germany has built up a great glass industry just as she has built up a great dyestuffs industry, producing certain qualities of glass that were formerly the despair of chemists to imitate. Nearly all the lenses for microscopes, telescopes, field glasses, cameras, etc., and almost all the glassware suitable to special chemical and philosophical purposes have been produced in Germany. The Jena glassware is famous throughout the world as the acme of perfection, and it is only within the last two years that certain American glass chemists have succeeded in producing its equal. Glass for chemical use the equal of that produced in Jena is now made in the United States, thus putting America in a position of economic independence in another great field of industry.

N. W. D. A. ARRANGE CONVENTION PROGRAM

Meeting in Baltimore October 2 to 6 Promises to be One of the Most Interesting and Successful in Organization's History

BALTIMORE, MD., September 4—The program for the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, to be held here October 2 to 6, has been completed, and printed copies have been sent out by L. Weigert, secretary of the executive committee, to the membership generally, in order that they may have ample time to make preparations. The committee has provided for diversions and social features, along with the business sessions, and there is every prospect that the convention will be one of the most important in the history of the organization. The program is as follows:

Monday, October 2—10 a.m., opening session of the association in the roof garden of the Emerson hotel, which will be one of the headquarters; 2 p.m., second session in the same place; 2 p.m., automobile ride for the ladies, lasting three and a half hours and taking in the beautiful Green Spring Valley and the show places of the city; 9 p.m., president's reception at the Belvedere hotel, which is the second headquarters.

Tuesday, October 3—10 a.m., third session of the association at the Emerson roof garden; 2 p.m., fourth business session in the same place; 2.30 p.m., trip to the Baltimore Country Club, in Roland Park, the foremost suburb, by trolley cars, for cards and dancing; 7.30 p.m., informal meeting of wholesale druggists on the mezzanine floor of the Emerson; 8.30 p.m., vaudeville in the roof garden of the Emerson, the artists to include excellent semi-professional talent outside of the theatres.

Wednesday, October 4—10 a.m., fifth business session of the Association; 12 m., genuine Maryland oyster roast at a resort on Stoney Creek, which promises to be a novelty to many of the visitors, the trip to the resort being made by trolley and steamer; 7.30 p.m., informal meeting of the wholesale druggists in the exhibition room of the Emerson; 8.30 p.m., card party and dance in the Emerson roof garden.

Thursday, October 5—10 a.m., sixth business session of the association in the Emerson roof garden; 2 p.m., seventh business session in the same place; 2.30 p.m., garden party at the residence of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, president of Sharp & Dohme, at Roland Park; 8.30 p.m., annual banquet at the Belvedere.

Friday, October 6—9 a.m., steamer trip to Annapolis and the Naval Academy, returning in time to enable such of the visitors as desire to take night trains for home.

The Maryland oyster roast will be a complimentary event provided by the Pompeiian Olive Oil Company, of this city, the company defraying all expense, and the officers acting as guides.

A second complimentary event is the garden party at the residence of Dr. Dohme. This will be tendered by Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists, and is looked forward to as one of the most enjoyable social affairs during the annual.

The members of the executive committee and the chairmen of the subordinate committees are as follows:

Executive Committee—H. H. Robinson, Henry B. Gilpin Company, chairman; L. Weigert, Pompeiian Olive Oil Company, secretary; G. Frank Baily, James Baily & Son; James Owens, Carr, Owens & Co.; G. A. Sailer, Sharp & Dohme; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Sharp & Dohme; Willoughby M. McCormick, McCormick & Co.; A. Graham; J. Emory Bond, Parke, Davis & Co.; S. L. Willard, Coca Cola Company; Joseph F. Hindes, Emerson Drug Company; A. E. Mealy, Gilbert Bros. & Co.; Donald H. Gilpin, Henry B. Gilpin Company; S. Loewy, Loewy Drug Company; A. L. Carter, Resinol Company; George M. Armor, McCormick & Co.; L. Weigert, Pompeiian Olive Oil Company; J. M. Bellamy, Thomsen Chemical Co., Henry P. Hynson, of Hynson, Westcott & Co., and John C. Muth, Muth Bros. & Co. Finance Committee, A. E. Mealy; Banquet, Donald N. Gilpin; Country Club, Donald N. Gilpin; President's Reception, G. Frank Baily; Auto Ride, A. L. Carter; Oyster Roast, L. Weigert; Card Party, J. Emory Bond; Boat Ride, W. H. Sailer; Vaudeville, George M. Armor; Ladies', Mrs. W. H. Sailer; Hotels, W. H. Sailer.

GERMAN DYE TRUST PREPARING FOR COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR

American Manufacturers Should Find a Hopeful Sign for Their Future in the Obvious Disturbance of Teutonic Interests

In the current issue of "Russia," the following article on "A Bigger German Dye Trust" appears:

American manufacturers should find a hopeful sign for their own future export trade in the obvious disturbance of the German chemical manufacturers over German trade prospects after the war. Some Americans have been inclined to take a rather hopeless view of German competition, saying, "the Germans will get it all, anyway: what's the use of our trying to compete with them?"

Evidently the Germans do not feel as sure of this as they would like to feel. A plain sign of this is the recent change in the organization of the German dyestuffs and chemical industry, confessedly aimed at dealing more effectively with the increased competition in these fields that Germany will have to meet after the war.

Considerable alarm over the future position of the German chemical industries seems to be clearly indicated by the proposals of the companies. These proposals are expressed in official announcements which outline the plans for combination so that there will be formed a single great combination in the aniline dye and allied industries, and in the manufacture of medicinal products on a large scale.

For some years before the war, there were among the great chemical industries of Germany two main groups of producers of aniline dyes. The first group is composed of the Baden Company, Bayer & Co., and the Berlin Aniline Manufacturing Co. The second group is formed by the Hochst Color Works (formerly Meister, Lucius and Bruning), Leopold Casella & Co., and Kalle & Co. Each of these two triple groups has in the past divided the profits among its three constituents according to a definite scheme of distribution, and each triple group has acted independently of the other triple group. After the war had begun, the German Government asked to have the chemical industries of the Empire represented in a single organization, in order to make easier the granting of permits for the exportation of dyes. In consequence, the six firms of the two groups mentioned, together with six other firms, co-operated for this purpose.

During the progress of the war, the advance of chemical and dye production in other countries has raised in the minds of the German chemical manufacturers a feeling that more efficient action would have to be taken by the German chemical industries to meet the competition of these new industries abroad. The enlarged combination in Germany will therefore consist of the two triple groups first mentioned, together with the Weiler-ter-Meer Chemical Works. The total capital represented by the enlarged combination is now asserted to total a value of $100,000,000, made up of $55,000,000 ordinary share capital, reserve fund capital of $25,000,000, and bond capital of $19,000,000. The Stock Exchange value is asserted to be as much as $250,000,000.

In the announcement from the companies entering the new combination, it is admitted that the German color and pharmaceutical trade will have to encounter especially difficult conditions after the war. The greatest difficulty ahead, it is said, is the strong and decisive competitive effort which has been brought about and favored in other countries by Government subsidies, through past and present laws, and through the determination of enemy countries to become independent of Germany. Other difficulties mentioned are that the chemical works of Germany will have to count on the great losses due to the non-payment of outstanding debts in hostile countries, and to the uncertain fortune of their works in other countries.

Losses from these various causes which would seriously injure prosperity of the German firms, it is intimated, seem to be unavoidable, unless the German firms succeed in so far increasing the efficiency of their work as to be able to offer new advantages in prices and quality to foreign consumers. The German firms intend to make this difficult task more practicable by trying to strengthen their competitive ability, especially by means of an interchange of experience in manufacturing and other measures among the various firms and the various works within the combination. The best way toward this purpose, it is said, seems to lie in the formation of a community of interest on the lines of that which has existed for a long time between the Lugwieshafen, the Leverkusen, and the Berlin Works, Under the scheme proposed it is believed that the individual companies will be able to continue with their own special works and sales organization, and to retain their independence and freedom of action in relation to their own officials and workmen.

It seems probable from all the details of the proposed plan, and from the experience of the past, that the new and growing chemical industries in other countries will have to encounter a campaign of dumping on the part of the German dye and chemical works. That the new German chemical combination will have great resources at its command is shown by its financial prosperity during several years past, as evidenced not only by its high rate of dividends, but by the large size of the reserves it has accumulated. Even the war has not cut down or diminished the profits of the companies.

Greater economy and efficiency in the German works are certain to result from this new combination. In the past the firms have concealed from each other many manufacturing processes and experiences. Under the new combination each product must be manufactured at at least two different works. These requirements represent a step in the direction of still further reducing the cost of production in order that the combination may over-ride competition in any part of the world. Considering the importance of the dyestuff industry as a basis for the manufacture of high explosives, the prospect of this new German commercial attack is of particular interest to the United States and to Russia.

A NEW RULING ON DYES

The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in receipt of complaints that it has been impossible to secure the dyes necessary to make Special Denaturant No. 4 used in denaturing spirits for the use of manufacturers of tobacco, according to a circular to collectors of internal revenue and others concerned which states that it has therefore been decided to authorize the use of the following formula until such time when the dyes called for by the original formula are available:

No. 4. One gallon of the following solution: Five gallons of an aqueous solution containing 40 per cent nicotine; 3.6 ounces, more or less, of methylene blue; water to make 100 gallons.

The nicotine to be determined as heretofore.

To determine the intensity of color—1 c.c. of the denaturing material is diluted with 100 c.c. of water and 50 c.c. of this solution is compared in a 50 c.c. Nessler tube with 50 c.c. of a solution containing 5 grams of $CuSO_4$, $5H_2O$, C.P., in 100 c.c. of water.

Caution: It has been found that the above modified denaturing material when kept in closely stoppered containers loses its color, but when agitated in the presence of air the color returns.

Therefore, it is said, officers before adding this material to the alcohol to be denatured, should see that the vessel containing the same is thoroughly agitated in the presence of air.

If the officer is in doubt a standard color sample will be sent on request.

FRANCE WITHDRAWS SOME EMBARGOES

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4—Order No. 23, of the French Government, according to a recent dispatch from the American consulate general at Paris, permits the export to Great Britain, British Dominion Colonies and Protectorates, uninvaded Belgium, Japan, Russia, and the United States of acetones, beeswax, raw or worked, menthol, coffee extracts, monazite, tea, talc and steatite.

—E. M. CRAMER, Chicago representative of S. B. Penick & Co., Marion, N. C., recently severed his connection with that firm, which will shortly announce his successor in the Chicago territory.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IS MADE BY BRITISH DYE MANUFACTURERS

British Dyes Ltd. Makes Its First Report, Showing Growth Since England Has Been Cut Off From Supply of German Colors

LONDON, August 21—I have just received a copy of the first annual report of British Dyes Ltd., which, so far, has been sent only to shareholders, and in view of the important information contained therein I am giving a full summary of the chief portions. In the first place the report of the manager to the directors is most interesting and instructive. Mention is made of the numerous difficulties, including shortage of labor, and delay in obtaining machinery and materials, with a grave shortage of some of the latter, and then is mentioned the utilization of steamers to bring fuming acid from America, enabling the concern to make a larger production and to send materials to Switzerland, in consequence of which Swiss manufacturers have been able to send supplies of dyestuffs here.

Part of the oleum plant at the company's works is in operation, and the rest is being completed. This plant is large and should be capable of producing all the oleum required by the company. In addition the benzol and phenol and dimethylaniline plants have been increased, plants for paranitraniline and beta-naphthol are in the course of construction, and an additional nitric acid plant is in operation. The company has been able to increase, since the beginning of the war, the output of sulphur colors, which before the war was totally inadequate, and the enlarged production has enabled users to obtain by new methods shades, such as indigo, which they otherwise could not have obtained, and in some cases mills have been kept running by the substitution of these colors, coupled with basic colors. A fair supply of direct blacks have been produced, but the position of a variety of direct cotton colors has been less satisfactory, owing to lack of fuming sulphuric acid.

More fortunate has been the experience with wool colors, brown for khaki dyeing being provided without difficulty while for the last six months khaki green and yellow have been obtainable in full supply. With respect to ordinary wool colors the supply of fancies has been smaller than normal deliveries, owing to limitation of raw materials, but the plant for producing these and for direct cotton colors has been increased with a view to taking advantage of an expected increase in the supply of intermediates. The Company is now manufacturing a color similar to tartrazine; gallocyanine has been delivered in satisfactory quantities, and the process of manufacture is being extended to other colors resembling this; increased facilities for the production of basic colors and patent blue are planned, and before long vat colors will be manufactured. Finally the manager remarks upon the essential nature of intermediates, notes the work being done in constructing plant for producing these intermediates, such as paranitraniline and betanaphthol, and mentions the large amount of work still to be done.

The directors' report shows that at August 1 the share and loan capital (issued) stood at £1,928,358, including £1,064,179 loan from the Government, and notes that the organization comprises a committee of directors; a technical committee (combining heads of technical and scientific departments) with Dr. Forster at the head; a research department with Prof. W. H. Perkin at the head (research work being temporarily, pending formation of a central laboratory, at different universities and in research "colonies") and an advisory council (of twelve eminent professors in addition to the technical committee members) for the purpose of increasing the number of chemists and promoting research in organic chemistry, particularly so far as relates to coal tar colors.

Regarding new works the report states that considerable extensions have been completed at the Turnbridge Works of Read Holliday and Sons Ltd. which concern was acquired by the company at the outset; an additional 343 acres was acquired at Huddersfield and factories erected with new plant erected and in the course of erection and a new works laboratory has been completed for large scale experiments, the total contents of new buildings erected at new and old works being not less than 25,000,000 c.ft., with a floor area of about twenty-five acres.

As a result of conferences with a Commission especially appointed by the French Government a provisional agreement has been effected with Le Syndicat National des Matieres Colorantes (a national company formed in France with the support of the French Government), providing for a complete exchange of knowledge and processes and for the formation of an inter-allied company to establish co-operation in regard to the production of intermediates and dyes. It is intended that the inter-allied company should be the means of bringing about co-operation with other dye manufacturers in Great Britain, France and other allied and friendly countries.

Cocaine Permits Are Granted

Permits under the provisions of the order regulating the supply of cocaine are now being issued to registered chemists, pharmacists and druggists and to registered dentists. These permits are of two kinds: "general" permits giving the right to purchase cocaine itself or any preparations containing the drug; and "special" permits, restricting purchasers to certain definite preparations containing cocaine, such as, for example, local anaesthetics. The druggist, to obtain his supplies, has to produce his permit to the firm or person he is purchasing from and the latter has to endorse the permit with signature, address, date, particulars as to quantities and form, etc. The holder of the permit has to keep a complete record of all purchases, such to be open to inspection of authorized officials, and he has to mark each package or bottle containing any article manufactured by him and containing cocaine with the amount and percentage of the drug therein.

Treatment for Soldiers' Wounds

The treatment of wounds is a subject of much interest just now, naturally, and many old methods have been improved upon and many new ones evolved. The latest paste dressing invented is by Dr. Rutherford Morison, under the name of "Bipp," which consists of bismuth subnitrate, one part, iodoform, two parts, made into a thick paste with liquid paraffin. This is packed into a wound, covered with gauze and an antiseptic pad, and kept in place by sticking-plaster and a bandage. Other methods which have been suggested and adopted since the war commenced include: tincture of iodine; pure carbolic acid with double cyanide gauze as a dressing; Martindale's lysol made up into a paste dressing; a combination of phenol and mercury perchloride in one solution; mercury perchloride with serum constituents in tablet form under the name "hydrion"; eusol and eupad, liquid and solid forms of bleaching powder combined with boric acid; garlic juice; urea, enzymol; turpentine, liquid paraffin, salicylic acid, saline irrigation without dressing and saline tablets, chloramine or toluene and sodium sulpho-chloramide.

The quality of liquid paraffin (paraffinum liquidum) is the subject of some complaint, it being asserted by medical men that a good deal of the oil of American origin imported recently, while free from fluorescence, odor or taste, does not conform to the British Pharmacopoeia standard. In most cases, it is said, the specific gravity is too low, being under 0:860. In many cases the oils give an intense black under the sulphuric acid test; the viscosity is also low, varying in six samples from 73½ secs to 100 secs, the specific gravity being 0.853 to 0.859, therefore being quite unsuitable for medicinal preparations. It is suggested that purchasers of liquid paraffin should demand the letters "B.P." on the label in order to enforce conformity with the standard.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Repairs and alterations amounting to a cost of $15,000 on the Murgittroyd drug store, which was damaged by a fire two months ago, are being rushed in order to have the store ready by September. Features of the new store will be an increase in floor space of 25 per cent, a new terrazzo floor, and a larger Victrola department. When alterations and enlargements are completed the store is expected to compare favorably with many of the large establishments in the principal cities of the United States.

FAIR BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON MARKETS

August, Usually a Dull Month, Has Shown a Better Record This Year—There is an Easier Feeling For Articles Imported From United States

LONDON, August 21—Although the present month is usually the quietest of the year, owing to the summer holidays, there is a fair amount of business passing. The easier feeling for a few of the leading products now regularly imported from your side accounts for the present absence of buying of salicylates, bromides, cocaine, acetanilid, acetic acid, salol and coconut oil, all of which are lower. In some cases it is reported that heavy losses have been made in bromides and salicylates. There is, however, a somewhat better undertone for these at the moment owing to the liquidation of several weak holdings and the sudden re-appearance of orders for the Russian market. As being higher on the week we may note bergamot oil, quillaia bark, shellac, refined camphor, cloves and nutmegs. On the other hand citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar continue to sag. There have been large arrivals of gentian root, squills and lycopodium the values of which are lower. Quinine has scarcely been mentioned except by sellers of small lots which can scarcely be taken as a fair criterion of the market which has a fairly firm undertone and would probably rapidly recover on the appearance of any important demand.

ACETANILID—U. S. P. quality costs 4s 6d on spot and 3s 7d to arrive.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Is variously quoted according to source of production and quality at from 33s to 45s per lb. There are several parcels in the market of doubtful quality.

BISMUTH SALTS—Subnitrate has lately dipped in price to 10s 3d per lb. but has recovered. This salt now costs from 11s to 12s per lb. Carbonate—11s to 11s 6d per lb.; subgallate, 16s; salicylate, 24s per lb.

BROMIDES—About ten tons have been purchased to fill one export order and the market is firmer at 5s 9d for the potassium salt.

COCOA BUTTER—Fully 3d per lb. cheaper at auction, 500 cases coming on offer were partly sold at 3s per lb.

CAMPHOR REFINED—English bells have recently been sold and are nominally quoted at 2s 4d. Jap slabs cost 2s 6d; the same price for 1 oz. tablets and 2s 4d for ¼ oz. August-September shipment slabs 2s 4½d c.i.f.

CHILLIES—Japanese at public sale sold without reserve at much lower figures. Fine red 85s to 89s. Good red 50s to 83s.

CITRIC ACID—Flat at 2s 10½d net.

SALICYLATES—An easier tendency; sodium salicylate, U. S.P., 11s; acid salicylic, 9s to 14s per lb. which latter price is asked for bold crystals.

SALOL—25s per lb. lower forward.

SHELLAC—Has again advanced by 7s 6d per cwt. T.N. closing at 127s. Fine Orange 145 A.C. Garnet 115s on spot.

SQUILL—Easier. White 60s to 65s brown 55s on spot.

TARTARIC ACID—Again lower and irregular at 2s 6½d per lb. net.

COCAINE—A few traders have already received licenses but little or no business is passing buyers' views being as a rule so much under current quotations which vary from 17s to 18s 6d subject.

QUILLAIA BARK—Is at last recovering and the higher freight rates which have to be paid from the West Coast are influencing the spot market £40 per ton ex store is quoted for fair average quality of the season. Several disputes have arisen of late as to quality which shows careless selection and the presence of spurious varieties. We have met with three different qualities in the market which is very unusual and disturbing. Shippers should be cautioned against admitting to export bark of unusual thickness and dark red color with a low percentage of saponine.

DRUG PRICES TO STAY HIGH AFTER THE WAR

H. C. Christensen of Chicago Advances This Opinion in an Interview in Philadelphia—Conditions, He Says, Will Exist Several Years

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 4—Not until several years after the war ends will the prices on drugs and chemicals imported from Europe that, since the conflict began, have increased in value from 25 to 1,000 per cent, take a tumble, said H. C. Christensen, secretary of the National Associations of Boards of Pharmacy, that held its annual meeting in this city last week. Eventually, however, he believes, prices that prevailed prior to the beginning of the struggle will again be reached in this country.

"While prices will take a decided drop, probably 50 per cent, when the war ends," said Mr. Christensen, "it will take considerable time for Germany to readjust itself. In the first place the country will not have the trained and skilled men at hand it had when the war began. This scarcity of experienced chemists will cause the price of labor to be higher in Germany than two years ago.

"Then, too, the German chemical and drug concerns will find active competition in this country when they begin again to send goods here. These conditions will exist for several years, just how long no one can predict. But there will be a gradual descent in the price; that I feel sure of. The competition in America will be one of the causes to reduce the price of goods shipped from Germany.

"I realize that when a price is boosted it is hard to get it back to former normal conditions, but this I think is bound to come after Germany has rehabilitated herself. If the war should continue indefinitely it is reasonably sure American drug and chemical firms, after a time, would be able to produce goods needed in the trade at prices near to those paid for articles that were imported prior to the war. That we are virtually helpless in this question of drugs and dyes is because we never bothered ourselves about the problem. We felt we never had to, and consequently took the easiest road and ordered the imported article.

MAKING ATROPINE FROM JIMSON WEED

Eli Lilly & Co. Have Discovered Process of Extracting This Drug from Alkaloids of Stramonium—Buying Weeds at $12 a Ton

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 4—Eli Lilly & Co., who have laboratories at Indianapolis and Greenfield, Indiana, are advertising for Jimson weed and are offering $12 per ton. They want all that it is possible to obtain and their advertising campaign to secure the weed is attracting a great deal of attention.

The chemists employed by Eli Lilly & Company, having discovered a method of making atropine from the alkaloids contained in the Jimson weed, or stramonium, as it is called, have, as it were, created a new industry in Marion County, Indiana, where a number of farmers and gardeners have taken to cultivating Jimson weed and hope to make good money in this way at the price offered for it.

It is stated that when the war in Europe began atropine was being sold in this country at $7 an ounce, the supply coming mainly from Germany. Then American importation of atropine ceased and shortly afterwards the price went to about $50 an ounce. The chemists of Eli Lilly & Co. experimented for months before they made the discovery that atropine could be produced from the Jimson weed. They have patented their process, and representatives of the firm declare they are the only manufacturers in the United States who can make atropine.

The valuable weed in question is being cultivated on a farm owned by Eli Lilly & Co., at Greenfield, Ind., and also large quantities are being bought from the farmers in the vicinity of the company's plants. It is said that about 500,000 pounds of Jimson weed were bought last year by Eli Lilly & Co., and that their warehouses at this time are being filled up with it.

Drug and Chemical Markets

HIGHER PRICES IN THE LONDON MARKET

Tone Improved This Week—Advances Cover a Number of Items—Cod Liver Oil Declines Further—Citric and Tartaric Acids Also Weaker

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, September 5—The market is improved in tone. Phosphorus has advanced, sticks being quoted at 2s and wedges at 1s 11d. Hypophosphites bring six pence a pound more. Other advances cover shellac, sulphur, lithium carbonate, castor oil, atropine, resorcin, guaiacol carbonate.

Articles which have declined in price are Norwegian cod liver oil, quoted now at 550s; sodium hyposulphite, £15; citric acid, 3s; tartaric acid, 2s 8d; cream of tartar, 185s; cocaine, 17s; amidopyrin, 61s.

ADVANCES AND DECLINES QUITE NUMEROUS

Past Week Has Exhibited Both Strength and Weakness Among Drugs and Chemicals—Mercury Higher—Salicylates Reduced

The features of the market for drugs and chemicals have been sharp upward and downward price revisions during the interval, owing principally to lack of supplies, higher cost of raw materials, while on the other hand more liberal offerings by speculators, and reductions announced by leading makers established important reductions.

Among the commodities which scored marked gains in values included mercury in flasks, pyrogallic and benzoic acids, while Russian cantharides, false unicorn root, ipecac and doggrass roots also show fair gains under a scarcity of stocks. Similar conditions forced values higher on oils of peppermint and synthetic wintergreen with still higher values predicted for the latter. The rise in silver influenced higher prices on nitrate of silver. Uva ursi leaves and Levant wormseed have also advanced.

Increased offerings by speculative holders and large supplies as well as lower values of the crude materials, together with declines in primary markets, influenced some marked downward revisions of values. Among the commodities being affected by important price reductions were acetone, salicylic acid and salicylates, lycopodium, opium and mirbane oil, as well as fair decline in values of Newfoundland cod liver oil. Epsom salt, Haarlem oil, sodium salicylate and salicylic acid U.S.P. were lowered in prices by makers to meet the keen selling pressure by speculators. More liberal offerings by second hands served to force values lower on caffeine alkaloid and cream of tartar.

In the seed and herb market, spectacular advances in prices of caraway, celery and cumin seed have been established, owing to rumors of the reported heavy export tax imposed by the Dutch Government. This led to active speculative buying, which resulted in the concentration of spot stocks in a few hands. Sage is attracting attention and mustard seed is in better demand at fractionally higher values.

Sweden has added casein to the list of prohibited exports. The exportation of carbonate of ammonium from the Netherlands has been prohibited.

Acetone—Prices suffered a marked loss, due to larger supplies of the raw material and a considerable decrease in the demand for both domestic and export. There is a fair accumulation of stocks. Leading makers lowered quotations to 30c@35c a pound. There appeared to be no cessation of the active selling competition and the market closed weak, with the trend downward. Principal makers of acetone report a smaller volume of new orders is being booked, but that their outputs for the balance of this year have been sold under contracts.

Acid, Benzoic—Owing to a more pronounced scarcity of supplies, due in part to a larger demand, prices scored noteworthy gains during the interval. Sales were reported at prices ranging from $8@$9, early in the week and orders booked toward the close at values up to $12 a pound. In most quarters, however, quotations ranged from $9@$10 a pound. The normal value is around 30c a pound.

Acid Pyrogallic—A scarcity of spot stocks and a good inquiry, together with moderate offerings by manufacturers, influenced a stronger sentiment among holders and a fair increase in spot prices. Sellers are asking substantial premiums over makers' quotations, latter quoting from $3@$3.15 a pound for resublimed. According to reports, makers are fairly well sold ahead of supplies.

Acid, Salicylic—Larger production and keener selling competition resulted in an announcement by makers of a decline in prices. Parcels are being offered at $1.75 a pound for supplies of U. S. P. in bulk. Some makers are refusing to book contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Caffeine—Supplies held by speculative holders weakened in value, owing to more liberal offerings at lower figures which ranged from $13@$15 a pound for alkaloid lots on the spot. Parcels held by first hands are being quoted at former values, ranging from $13.60@$14 a pound. A decided decrease in export sales also aided the downward course of prices. Offerings of citrated by second hands were made at a marked decline in values, due to the above mentioned reasons. Sellers are quoting $7.50@$7.75 a pound. Makers are quoting former values ranging from $8@$8.05 a pound.

Cantharides—Owing to a further scarcity of spot stocks, values moved upward to higher values on Russian supplies. Holders are quoting $8.45@$9, for whole and $9.30@$9.50 for supplies of powdered.

Cod Liver Oil—A continued lack of buying interest coupled with advices noting more favorable prospects for the new crop and larger offerings here, resulted in a weak and lower market for Newfoundland to $72@$80, a barrel as to brand. Parcels of Norwegian ruled firm under a scarcity of offerings and closed at $140@$160 a barrel according to brand.

Cream of Tartar—More active selling by second hands, created an easier sentiment in trade circles. Offerings are being made at 5c below makers' quotations and range from 35c@36c a pound for crystals on the spot.

Doggrass Root—A further decrease in spot stocks, which has culminated in a short supply, together with more favorable reports from producing centers, led to an upward trend of the market. Holders advanced quotations 10c to $1.50@$1.55 a pound, which figures are far above values under normal conditions.

Epsom Salt—Continued selling competition and liberal offerings had a weakening effect on values, which were forced downward. Sellers are offering car lots at $1.86@$2.20 per 100 pounds, for supplies in barrels, while parcels for technical use were lowered to 1⅝c a pound for car lots.

Glycerin—The market was slightly steadier for spot lots of chemically pure. Both Western and Eastern refiners announced an advance in quotations for supplies in drums, ranging from 40c@40½c a pound, showing a gain of 1c a pound. The rise was partly due to a steadier market for fats and a better inquiry. As the demand usually improves during this period of the year, a gradual rise in values is generally expected in trade circles. Supplies in cans closed firmer at 41c@41½c a pound, while dynamite was advanced to 39c@41½c a pound and crude grades to 29c for saponified and to 28c a pound for soap lye.

Haarlem Oil—Reports from Holland noting higher prices due to an enhancement of the cost of the material, led to a stronger sentiment here among holders, who have advanced prices on spot lots. Offerings are being made at values ranging from $3@$3.25 a gross, for supplies in cases, showing a gain of about 50c a gross over recent sales.

Ipecac Root—A firmer primary market and smaller spot supplies created a stronger sentiment among holders of spot stocks. Sellers are asking higher values, ranging from $1.90@$1.95 for whole and $2.25@$2.35 a pound for supplies of powdered Cartagena root.

Kola Nuts—Larger importations and a slow demand influenced a weaker and lower market for spot lots of West Indian nuts. Holders lowered quotations to 12c@14c a pound, which failed to stimulate the demand to any degree, notwithstanding that values show a net loss of 4c a pound under recent sales.

Licorice—Spot lots of powdered extract are smaller and under a better inquiry, prices strengthened. Sellers in most quarters are asking noteworthy advances to 48c a pound, at which figure fair orders were booked.

Lycopodium—More liberal offerings, due to a fair accumulation of supplies and little buying interest displayed by buyers resulted in a weaker and lower market. Offerings are being made at lower figures, ranging from $1.95@$2 a pound.

Mercury—A further advance of $3 a flask of 75 pounds was announced by leading selling agents. The rise was attributed to a further marked curtailment of spot supplies due to larger export orders, and predictions by leading authorities that unsold arrivals from the Pacific Coast are likely to be light during the present month. Selling agents are quoting flasks of 75 pounds on the spot at $80@$82.

Mirbane Oil—Larger arrivals and a slow movement of supplies into consumption, influenced an increased selling pressure among holders, which resulted in a lower market. Offerings of spot lots were lowered 6c to 20c@22c a pound.

Oil of Citronella—Lower primary markets and no inclination by buyers to operate on a larger scale, together with recent freer arrivals, resulted in a downward course of the market for spot lots in drums. There were liberal offerings at prices ranging from 52c@54c for Ceylon oil.

Oil of Peppermint—The market for spot supplies in bulk is stronger, owing to a continued absence of offerings from Western producers and a more active inquiry from buyers. Some leading firms here have withdrawn offerings while other interests reported that supplies were practically exhausted. Several lots were offered at $2.10@$2.25 a pound. A prominent brand of peppermint oil was raised to $2.75@$2.80 a pound for supplies in tins.

Oil of Sandalwood—A slow demand and easier primary markets, influenced a weaker sentiment among local holders. Offerings of spot lots of East Indian oil were made at lower figures, ranging from $6.90@$7 a pound, showing a reduction of 10c a pound under recent orders booked.

Oil of Wintergreen—The lower price of the crude material, due to larger supplies and a slow demand for the oil, resulted in a further downward course of values for synthetic spot lots. Offerings by leading makers were made at lower prices, ranging from $1.75@$1.90 a pound, showing a loss of 15c a pound under recent sales.

Opium—The prolonged stagnation of the spot market resulted in an announcement by importers of a reduction of 15c in quotations. Sellers are quoting $10.75 for supplies in cases and $11.90 a pound for granular and powdered respectively. Advices from Salonica note the Central Powers are in possession of the bulk of the world's stock of druggists' opium, involving a part of the 1914 Turkish crop and the bulk of the 1915 Turkish, Serbian and Bulgarian crops.

Salol—A continued lack of inquiries from buyers and fair stocks held by second hands, who urged sales, resulted in a lower market. Offerings were made freely at $3.65 a pound but only a moderate volume of orders were booked, as buyers appear to be contented to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis. Later in the week makers announced a reduction in quotations to $3.50 a pound, owing to lower prices and larger supplies of crude material. The decline shows a loss of 25c a pound under recent sales.

Senna Leaves—Larger arrivals and no improvement of the demand, resulted in a lower spot market for supplies of powdered Tinnevelly leaves. Holders are now quoting from 25c@27c a pound.

Senna Pods—The indifference by buyers to increase their purchases and some anxiety by holders to market goods in order to realize on same, forced values to lower levels. Sellers reduced quotations on spot supplies to 35c@50c a pound.

Sodium Benzoate—Smaller supplies and stronger values of soda, together with moderate offerings and a fair demand, led to a marked advance in prices. Holders are asking $7@$8 a pound, while some sellers are demanding as high as $9 a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—Leading makers announced a decline in prices of 50c a pound to $1.80 @$1.85 a pound on spot lots. The reduction was attributed to a further increase in the supply of the crude material and smaller buying orders from both domestic and export buyers accompanied by keener selling competition.

Tonka Beans—Recent larger arrivals and a slow demand, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders of spot lots of Surinam beans. Offerings involved fair lines at lower values, ranging from 65c@70c a pound, showing a decline of 5c a pound.

Unicorn Root—Scant spot stocks and a better inquiry from buyers had a strengthening on values of spot lots of false root. Holders offered supplies at lower figures, ranging from 33c@34c a pound, showing a reduction of 4c a pound.

Uva Ursi Leaves—Larger supplies and a slow demand resulted in price shading by sellers and general reduction in quotations. In most quarters, offerings were freely made at 5¾c@6¼c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—A further advance in prices for silver led higher values of spot lots of nitrate of silver. Sellers are naming 42½c@44½c an ounce.

NEW DYE PLANT IN NO. CAROLINA

HEMLOCK, N. C., September 4—The National Dye Corporation has purchased an idle extract plant here and is manufacturing dyes from tropical woods imported from South and Central America. The new plant is thirteen miles from Shoun, Tenn., the nearest railroad station. The woods are brought to the latter place and then hauled to Hemlock by teams, the dye products being sent back to the shipping point on the return trips. S. H. Flynn is managing the plant. Speaking of the queer location, he said it was necessary to secure a suitable place at once and all that his people could find was the vacant extract plant here. They had a large number of contracts calling for immediate delivery.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Considerable discussion has followed the announcement that the subject of Sunday closing will be up for consideration at the meeting September 12 of the St. Paul Retail Druggists' association.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	38	40
*do preferred	64	69
By-Products Coke	148	154
Casein Co. of America	45	52
Davison Chemical	35	..
Dow Chemical	..	285
do preferred	100	102½
Electro Bleaching	200	300
Federal Chemical	75	82
do preferred	102	106
Freeport Texas Sulphur	..	800
Grasselli Chemical	235	245
Harrison Bros.	105	115
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	45	55
do preferred	75	95
Kentucky Solvay	220	230
Matheson Alkali	75	85
Merrimac Chemical	120	130
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	35	40
do preferred	22	25
†Mulford Co., H. K.	54	59
Mutual Chemical	150	..
Niagara Alkali preferred	95	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	97	100
Rollin Chemical	..	50
do preferred	..	100
Semet Solvay Co.	280	290
Smith Chemical	..	250
Solvay Process	310	330
Standard Chemical	78	86
Union Sulphur	11500	..
United Dyewood	85	..
do preferred	95	..

*Ex dividend 6 per cent. †Ex dividend 2 per cent and ex rights 33⅓ per cent.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CONDITIONS GOOD DESPITE DECLINES

General Trend of the Market Toward Firmness Although There Has Been a Temporary Slump—Period of Greater Consumption Developing

Although the declines outnumbered the advances in heavy chemicals the basic conditions of the market are good. It is only reasonable to expect a temporary slump even on a rising market, or even a permanent reduction where prices are still excessive; but this should not disturb the attitude of confidence now present in the trade for a better and more active business. The period of greater consumption is rapidly developing and consumers are again asking for a full quota of deliveries on many articles on their contract orders. Dealers expect a general tightening of the spot market as this movement accumulates and consumption becomes greater, but are looking for conditions to remain more or less unsettled throughout the duration of the war.

Soda ash, bleach and caustic soda were the first to feel the effects of increasing demands, helped somewhat by the hindrance to production on account of the prolonged hot spell. The upward trend in sodium bichromate was also said to be influenced by the greater absorption of stocks by consumers under contract. The opposite effect was produced in the prussiates, particularly in the sodium though the cases are hardly parallel. In this instance it is reported that several large dealers covered the needs of the principal consumers at a price said to be 45c a pound while quotations were still around 70c @ 75c a pound for spot. Stocks held by second hands in the absence of a ready market declined rapidly and are still weak. Potassium salts, with the exception of the carbonate, which was lowered in price, show very little fluctuation, though manufacturers' views continue stronger than second hand sellers. The principal reductions made by manufacturers during the week were on calcium acetate and muriatic and nitric acids. The former was reduced 2c a pound and the acids ¼c and ½c a pound respectively, all occasioned by a demand unequal to production. The remainder of the items were practically unchanged. Descriptions of some of the items in detail follow:

Alums—Only a moderate demand was noted for alums during the week and while no actual reductions were had in quotations, prices given were subject to shading in some quarters on firm bids. Low grade aluminum sulphate was quoted at 3½c @ 3¾c a pound and high grades, iron free, at 4c @ 4½c a pound. Ammonium alum was continued at 4c @ 4½c a pound and chrome alum at 30c @ 32c a pound. A scarcity in the supply of the potassium alum is holding producers' quotations at 7½c @ 8c a pound for different descriptions though offers by second hand dealers for small lots were at 6½c @ 7c a pound.

Acids—Contrary to expectations selling by second hands, combined with a surplus in production, caused a revision downward in manufacturers' prices in the muriate and nitric acids during the week. Sulphuric was held at former quotations. Prices as generally quoted for the acids are as follows:

Muriatic, 18 degrees, 1¾c @ 2c a pound; 20 degree, 2c @ 2¼c a pound; 22 degree, 2¼c @ 2½c a pound; on contract, 18 and 20 degree, 1⅝c @ 1¾c a pound, delivery of two or more cars a month.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5½c @ 6c a pound; 38 degree, 6c @ 6½c a pound; 40 degree, 6½c @ 7c a pound; 42 degree, 7c @ 7½c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c @ 1¼c a pound for 60 degree, and 1½c @ 1¾c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent. $25 a ton and 97 per cent $35 a ton. In drums and carboys ¼c @ ½c a pound more is asked on acids.

Bleaching Powder—The firmer tone that attended the bleach market in the week before continues and 4c @ 4½c a pound were quotations usually given by second hands for bleach in large containers. In small drums and heavy oak casks for export 5½c @ 6c a pound was asked. On contract for next year's delivery 2½c a pound is quoted.

Calcium Acetate—Producers announced a reduction of 2c a pound on calcium acetate bringing quotations to $5 @ $5.05 per cwt. The declines were induced by a series of causes, including a falling off in the demand, due to a lessening of the pressure for acetone, one of its principal products, an increase in domestic production and a desire to stimulate its uses in fields where its high cost had curtailed its employment.

Calcium Carbide—The demand for calcium carbonate continues greater than the supply and spot offerings were to be had only at a premium. Large quantities are exported each week, which, together with domestic consumption is absorbing the output of all plants. Contract prices for the solid are at $14.85 a ton and for the granulated at $18.85 a ton, f.o.b. New York. Spot offerings when available are $30 to $40 a ton.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—The consumption of copper sulphate is only in moderate quantities but prices are held steady by the higher cost of the metal. Small crystals were offered at 8c a pound and large crystals at 9c @ 10¼c a pound according to quantity and maker.

Potassium Bichromate—There was a slight reduction in the quotations of some makers who are now asking 40c a pound for spot and October, November and December deliveries. Second hands were shading to 39c a pound.

Potash, Caustic—Stocks of the caustic are reported scarce and some makers and dealers are asking 85c @ 90c a pound for the 88-92 per cent while in other quarters 80c a pound was quoted. The lower 70-75 per cent grade was held at 49c @ 51c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—There was a slight easement in the prices on potassium chlorate in some quarters where 46c @ 47c were now and then heard, and a car was reported sold at 45c a pound. Others are holding at 48c @ 50c a pound while 70c has been asked by producers.

Potassium Prussiate—The downward movement in the prussiates was again in evidence during the week in the absence of an appreciable demand. The yellow prussiate was reported sold at 65c a pound while small lot offerings were easy at 70c a pound. Manufacturers were said to be asking up to 80c a pound. On the red prussiate manufacturers quoted $2.40 @ $2.50 a pound, but quotations in the outside market were again unsettled and holders, seeking an outlet, were cutting prices. Their quotations were reported as low as $1.75 @ $2.00 a pound.

Saltpetre—The uses of saltpetre for technical purposes are increasing only slightly, but some improvement is shown in consumption by the drug trade. Quotations were continued at 24c a pound for the granulated, 24½c for the powdered and 25c for the crystals.

Soda Ash—Spot offerings of soda ash are holding firm at 3¼c @ 3½c a pound for the light, 58 per cent test. October shipments were offered at $3.10 a hundred, same basis. An ⅛ of a cent advance on these prices was asked for the dense. Contract prices for next year are 1½c for domestic and 1.4c for export, basis of 48 per cent.

Soda, Caustic—Large export orders and a steady domestic call are gradually making for higher prices in caustic soda. Quotations by dealers were mostly at 3¾c a pound for the 76 per cent fused though a few sales were reported at 3.6c a pound. For the crushed 4c @ 4⅛c a pound was asked. Contracts for next year were made at 2¼c @ 2½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—A temporary weakness was displayed by sodium bichromate and sales were reported made at 27c a pound, but the recovery was rapid and only small lot offerings were had at less than 29c. Prompt deliveries by some producers were made at 29½c @ 30c a pound, and balance of the year deliveries were quoted at 29c a pound depending upon quantity and maker.

Sodium Prussiate—The spot market for sodium prussiate continues weak and what deliveries were made were mostly on contract. One spot transaction was reported at 48c a pound. Manufacturers 'quotations for prompt shipment range from 50c a pound up.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

CONFIDENCE RETURNING IN DYE MARKET

Dealers Expect That Business Will Improve Now That Labor Day Has Passed—Stocks Are In Good Quantity

Though the week was broken into by a holiday the several days immediately following our last review were productive of quite a few changes in the dyestuff situation. A greater feeling of confidence seems to pervade the market as the last week in August passed into the discard and with it what is hoped to be the end of the long period of depression. Dealers were preparing for the increase in business that usually follows Labor Day, and from the incidents of the week were encouraged to believe that this year would prove no exception. Stocks were said to be in good quantity and supplies are expected to move forward without the confusion that followed the depletion of the assortment of German anilines imported prior to the war.

There was a marked contrast in the business of the past week over that of the preceding week and both natural and synthetic dyestuffs were in good demand. Price fluctuations were recorded in quite a few items, some advancing and others declining, but the general tone of the market was firm. The declines occurred mostly in imported vegetable dyestuffs and dyewoods, influenced by lower primary markets and more dependable shipping facilities. This was partially responsible for the reductions in gambier and myrobalans for shipment and a change in the views of holders of cutch in favor of the buyer. Archil extract was also offered at lower figures. Campeche logwood was said to be in good demand with but small offerings while concessions were made on Jamaica and Hayti woods. Logwood and hematine extract were being freely absorbed in domestic consumption and export orders were also turned, with prices remaining about the same as last week.

In aniline dyestuffs contract orders are absorbing the greater part of the domestic output and only limited supplies are offered on spot. Every effort is being put forth on the production of new products and at a cost that will stimulate a more generous consumption. Some of the plants that had been engaged in the production of aniline oil almost exclusively, have turned their attention to the manufacture of other products, thus curtailing production of the oil and at the same time absorbing some of the surplus stocks. As a consequence the oil has assumed a firmer tone and quotations in some instances were advanced by sellers who, heretofore, had been instrumental in depressing the market. Spot offerings at more reasonable prices were had of metanilic acid, induline, chrysoidine and tolidine.

Some of the important dyestuffs are detailed below. Chemical mordants may be found under "Heavy Chemical Markets."

Albumen—There was a moderate demand for egg albumen at former prices, but dealers say that unless primary prices become easier local quotations will have to be advanced. Sales were reported at 70c@72c a pound though the range is up to 75c. For blood albumen 30c@34c a pound was asked for the domestic and up to 37c for the imported.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Aniline oil is gradually emerging from the chaos that has surrounded it recently, and there was more uniformity in the price quotations during the week. That prices were on a slightly higher level was due to a curtailed production as well as a moderate increase in the demand. This has led former cutters to modify their views and prices were a bit firmer. There were instances reported in which better than 30c was done though the volume of exchanges were small. The majority of quotations now exceed that figure by from 2c to 5c a pound. The salts were steady at 42c to 45c a pound.

Cochineal—There was a moderate demand for cochineal but it was confined mostly to local trading. Prices held firm at former quotations of 69c@73c a pound though 75c was obtained for superior qualities of the black bug.

Cutch—Influenced by a desire to turn some of the inquiries into orders, certain dealers have made concessions in cutch and are quoting 8½c@9½c a pound for bales and 11c@12½c for boxes. The inside figure for the catechu and Borneo extracts were reduced to 11c a pound. Mangrove was easy at 7c a pound.

Divi-Divi—A moderate amount of business continues to be done in divi-divi though principally with tanners. The freight situation has permitted arrivals with greater regularity for sometime which has led to the replenishment of stocks without advancing prices, though apparently firm at $50@$52 a ton.

Fustic—An easier position was noted in the stick fustic with quotations at $18@$20 a ton. An increase in the demand for the extract has inclined dealers to advance prices and sales were reported at slightly higher levels. A range of 22c@25c a pound was made.

Gambier—There were no signs of an improvement in the gambier market and on the strength of easier primary prices local quotations on common were reduced to 7¼c @7½c a pound for shipment and 8c@8½c a pound for spot. Some sellers, however, are still asking 11c a pound for immediate delivery. Cubes No. 1 were quoted at 15½c a pound for shipment and 18½c spot.

Logwood—Offers of logwood continue free and quotations of Hayti wood were as low as $24 a ton with Jamaica at $35, but many dealers are confining their purchases to Campeche varieties, which command $40@$42 a ton. Logwood extracts have settled to the lower levels that have been prevailing for several weeks, the outside prices having largely been withdrawn, with the result that the views of most sellers are at a closer range. The solid was offered at 45c@50c a pound, and the 51 degrees at 27c@30c a pound on spot and 22c@$27c a pound for 51 degree on contract. Hematine crystals were quoted at 50c a pound with some dealers asking 52c for spot. On contract 45c was said to have been done. The paste ranges from 25c on contract to 30c@35c on spot. A certain lot of hematine paste and 42 degree logwood is offered at 20c a pound for a quick turn.

Indigo—Stocks of natural indigoes held in this country are only of fair size, while reports from abroad say that supplies of the superior grades are becoming very scarce. Quotations for the present were continued at $3.20@$3.70 for Bengal, $2.60@$2.85 for Oudes, $2.25@$2.75 for Guatemala, $2.40@$2.60 for Kurpahs, and 95c@$1.25 for Madras.

Myrobalans—Gradual reductions in primary markets and the better facilities for shipping that have obtained for some months have had their effect on local quotations, making for another reduction during the week. Myrobalans, No. 1, were offered for both spot and shipment at $48 a ton and No. 2 at $45 spot and $44 shipment.

Nigrosin—Production of nigrosin has assumed fairly large proportions and liberal amounts of spot offerings are had. The range is rather wide, but the prevailing quotations seem to be at $1.35@$1.45 a pound for spirit soluble and $1.50@$1.70 for water soluble.

Sumac—Stocks of sumac were moving freely into consuming channels and prices were well maintained at the recently lower levels. For spot $63 and $65 a ton were quoted for Sicily sumac and $60 a ton to arrive. Domestic sumac was offered at $42@$45 a ton. The extract was lowered in some quarters to 7c a pound for extract from the domestic sumac and 11c for the colorless from the imported product.

Turmeric—A fair demand for turmeric holds prices at about former quotations. A local firm has given out the following offerings: 5-10 tons Aleppey spot 9¾ 10c; 10-15 tons Madras spot 8¼ 8⅜c; 10-15 tons Madras due late August 8¼ ⅜c; 50-75 bags China spot 6¾ 7c; 5-10 tons Aleppey for technical use only 8¼ ½c.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—The inventory and appraisement of the estate of the late Martha Cora Dow, founder of the Dow string of drug stores in Cincinnati, has been filed in the probate court, and shows a total of $762,324.85 in personal property. There was no real estate left by Miss Dow

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P.. bbls.	lb.	.60	— .62½
Acetone	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetphenetidin	lb.	35.00	—36.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.45	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	— .67
97 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .71
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.49	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.50	— .52
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.90
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15.	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	—	— —
Arsenic, red	lb.	.60	— .62
White	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅞
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.65	— .75
90 per cent.	gal.	.72	— .76
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	— 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .62½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .63½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	— .65
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .65½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .63
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	.63	— .65
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	8.45	— 9.00
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	9.30	— 9.50
Carame',	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04¼	— .05¾
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, bulk		—	— 1.80
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05.
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.40
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .65
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.41	— .41½
Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	— .45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .56
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.25	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.64	— .70
Small	lb.	.51	— .52
French	lb.	.25	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.23	— .60
Reeds	lb.	.82	— .85
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.72	— .73
Spanish	lb.	.74	— .80
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½	— .13½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.90	— .95
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.40	— .40½
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.41	— .41½
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.39	— .41½
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.29	— .29½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.26	— .26½
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00	— 3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.95
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Anhydrous	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .22
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs	lb.	.19	— .21
Glcerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.86	— 2.20
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Recryst	lb.	5.05	— 5.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb	10.00	—14.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—10.75
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—10.80
Granular	lb.	—	—11.90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.90
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.05¾	— .05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	oz.	3.75	— 3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.25	— .26
Permanganate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .65
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .65½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .66
5oz. tins	oz.	—	— .67
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .70
Second hands	oz.	.62	— .65
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	.70	— .72½
Resorcin crystals	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	21.25	—21.50
Safrol	lb.	.29	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Second hands	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Saltpetre	lb.	.25	— .26
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	— .15
Ground	lb.	.11	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.42½	— .44½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.63	— .65
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	— 2.38
Potato	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Rice	lb.	.11½	— .12
Wheat	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder	oz	—	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Iodide	lb.	10.05	—10.20
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½	— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½	— .14
Oxide	lb.	.43	— .44
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.75	— 4.25
Commercial	gal.	2.75	— 3.25
Turmeric	lb.	—	—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.58	— .60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— .70
5-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .69
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.	.56	— .74
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.45
Dilute	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.45	— 3.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.13	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .19
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.10	— 1.14
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— .89
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .88
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15	— 1.17
Bottles	lb.	1.17	— 1.22
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Cumin	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalpytus, Australian	lb.	.64	— .70
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.60	— 3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.50	— 3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Jnuiper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.30	— 8.00
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	— 7.65
Wood	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .80
Lemon	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	7.20	— 8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Artificial	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—17.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	14.00	—14.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.55	— 2.90
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.90	— 7.00
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.90	— 5.35
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.90
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Wormwood	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—45.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	— .55
South American	lb.	.63	— .64
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.10
Oregon	gal.	.70	— .85
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.36	— .38

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.35	— .36
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07	— .09½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.30	— .32
Broken	lb.	.28	— .29
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .36
Broken	lb.	.28	— .29
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.20	— .21
Coto	lb.	—	— —
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50¾
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .70
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.48	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.49	— .53
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07½	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.65	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.66	— .75
Borage	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.71	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.54	— .60
Roman	lb.	.40	— .45
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	— .18
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.17	— .19
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.21	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	— .42
Malva	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.49	— .53
Saffron, American	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Valencia	lb.	10.25	—10.35
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	ib.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.40	— .45
Conium	lb.	.19	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .08½
Damiana	lb.	.10	— .11
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.41	— .50
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05¼	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.25	— .29
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.14	— .16
Horehound	lb.	.18½	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .05⅞
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.35	— .37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.19	— .19½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .55
Grinding	lb.	—	— .45
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	.22	— .22¾
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	— .28
Pods	lb.	.45	— .50
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.21	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06½	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .67
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .71
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.81	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .44
Whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.20	— .24
Arnica	lb.	.54	— .64
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.08½	— .09
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.35	— .45
American	lb.	.25	— .40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.21	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	—	— —
American	lb.	.32	— .35
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.24	— .25
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, African	lb.	.08¾	— .08½
Jamaica, unbleached	lb	.20	— .20½
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.30	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.25	— 5.30
Powdered	lb.	5.35	— 5.40
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.38	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Black	lb.	.05	— .07
Ipecca, Cartagena	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 3.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11¼	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.15½	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.28	— .30
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .55
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.20	— .24
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15½	— .17
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13
Finger	lb.	1.75	— 2.00

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.40	— .50
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.10½	— .11
Senega, Northern	lb.	.48	— .50
Southern	lb.	.59	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.16	— .19
Stripped	lb.	.18	— .20
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	— —
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	— .34
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.74	— .75
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.25	— .29
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09	— .10
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .17
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07½

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.13	— .14
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Star	lb.	.23	— .23¾
Annatto	lb.	.17	— .20
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.23	— .25
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.20	— .21
Colchicum	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .20
Dill	lb.	.11	— .11½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.65	— .70
Italian	lb.	.12	— .14
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	9.75	—10.00
Ground	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03⅝
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06⅛
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.29½	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .29
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.14	— .14½
English, yellow	lb.	.14	— .14½
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .22½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .28
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.21¾	— .24½
Stavesacre	lb.	.45	— .47
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.90	— 1.05

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .34
Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15	— .16
White	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32½	— .40
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.30	— .32
Mastic	lb.	.42	— .46
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.12	— .13
Sandarac	lb.	.24	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.50	— 9.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .21½
Bees, white	lb.	.40	— .50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— .30
Bleached	lb.	—	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .12
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	48 p.c. b 100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.	4.10	— 5.00
Lump	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, chrome	lb.	.30	— .32
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
High Grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	—	— —
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.05¾	— .06¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¾	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	105.00	—120.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .10¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .38
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.09¼	— .10¾
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.90	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst.	lb.	.16	— —
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— —
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .06¾
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .03
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03½	— .04
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	— .04½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .07
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .07½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .06¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .07½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .08⅝
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.46	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	—	—325.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.70	— .75
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.24	— .25
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.29	— .32
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	—	— .40
Cyanide, bulk	lb.		— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.		— —
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			— —
60 deg.	lb.	.01	— .01¼
66 deg. carboys	per 100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— .25
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .76
Blood	lb.	.30	— .37
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— —

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.16	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.69	— .75
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	—	— —
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Boxes	lb.	.10½	— .12
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—52.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton	—	— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.08½	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 3.70
Oudes	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Logwood, stick	ton	28.00	—42.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	44.00	—50.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumac	ton	60.00	—65.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— .12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.04½	— .06
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.35	— .40
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.11	— .15
Borneo	lb.	.11	— .15
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.21	— .23
Gall	lb.	.22	— .26
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.50	— .60
Extract, Contract	lb.	.30	— .35
Spot	lb.	.32	— .35
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.45	— .50
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.25	— .30
Spot	lb.	.27	— .35
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Palmetto	lb.	—	— —
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .08
Unclarified	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Quercitron	lb.	.10	— .11
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .11

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Orange		—	— —
Acid Red	lb.	—	— 6.00
Acid Scarlet		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	—	— 2.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	—	— 1.50
p—Amidophenol	lb.	—	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.32	— .40
Aniline Salts	lb.	.42	— 50
Aniline for Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene		—	— —
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 1.25
Basic Green		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Benzol	lb.	.60	— .70
Benzidine	lb.	—	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown		—	— —
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	—	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .80
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m—Dinitrotoluene		—	— —
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— 1.75
Direct Black		—	— —
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Induline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	—	—12.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine		—	— —
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
p—Nitraniline	lb.	—	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .27
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluene		—	— —
Orange II	lb.	—	— 1.50
m—Phenylenediamine		—	— —
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—20.00
Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Toluol, Pure	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Toluol Commercial	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
o—Toluidine		—	— —
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Xylene		—	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.64	— .65
Domestic, prime	gal.	.62	— .63
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	72.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—165.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.09½	— .10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04	— 1.06
Off Prime	gal.	.91	— .92
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.84	— .85
No. 1	gal.	.79	— .80
No. 2	gal.	.75	— .76
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.48	— .48¼
Brown, strained	gal.	.55	— .56
Light, strained	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.59	— .60
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.87	— .88
Dark	gal.	.81	— .82
Oleo Oil	lb.	.12	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Saponified	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.10½	— .11
Double pressed	lb.	.11½	— .12
Triple pressed	lb.	.12½	— .13
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.79	— .80
Prime	gal.	.77	— .78
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached	gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Cochin	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	— 9.86
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Summer, white	lb.	.09¾	— .10⅛
Winter Yellow	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Croton	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .70
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .71
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .72
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .73
Mustard seed, expressed	gal.	.95	— 1.10
Olive	gal.	.90	— .92
Foots	lb.	.09	— .09½
U. S. P.	gal.	1.70	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Commercial	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Prime, red	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Palm Kernel domestic	lb.	.11	— .12
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	—	— .75
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Poppy	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	.93	— .95
Refined	gal.	.89	— .91
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.00	— 1.15
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon,			
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr,	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.44	— .44½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.38	— .42
Turpentine. Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33	— .38
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.75	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280 lb. bbl.	6.05	— 6.10

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.38	— .39
Diamond "T"	lb.	.36	— .37
V. S. O.	lb.	.37	— .38
Fine orange	lb.	.34	— .35
Second orange	lb.	.32	— .34
T. N.	lb.	.32	— .33
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.28	— .29
Button	lb.	.37	— .40
Regular, bleached	lb.	.31	— .32
Bone, Dry	lb.	.38	— .40

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	— .21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11⅞	— .12
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40	— .41
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.22	— .23
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .21

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 —	.17
African	lb.	.08¾—	.09
Cochin	lb.	.09½—	.10¼
Japan	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
Mace, Banda	lb.	— —	.58
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.55 —	.55½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19 —	.20
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½—	.19
Hungarian	lb.	— —	.29
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 —	.17¾
White	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Pimento	lb.	.05 —	.06

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Texas	short ton	— —	—
Mills, New Orleans		— —	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		30.25 —	30.50
Montgomery		— —	—
New Orleans	ton	— —	—
Corn Cake	short ton	— —	28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	36.00 —	37.00
Meal		— —	38.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.23
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 —	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38 —	.41
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17 —	.22
Medium	lb.	.24 —	.26
Fancy	lb.	.38 —	.42
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 —	.13
Buckwheat ext.		— —	—
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	2.91

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16½—	.17
Bahia	lb.	.15½—	.17
Cuban	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Trinidad	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
Hayti	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Maracaibo	lb.	.18 —	.19

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed-eral	War-ranted
Powdered	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.35	7.35
XXXX	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.40	7.40
Confectioners' A	6.90	6.90	6.90	—	7.15
Fine gran.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.25

SLIGHT UPTURN IN PRICES OF GLYCERIN

Crudes Have Advanced and Some Refiners Have Raised C. P. Grades—Trend of the Market Has Been Downward Since First of the Year

Glycerin has had a series of declines and advances in this era of price uncertainties, but the declines have predominated in the last few months and a net loss of about 25 cents a pound is the toll to date. However, a change is impending, according to refiners, and an upturn in the price is expected. Glycerin crudes have advanced and some refiners have also advanced the prices for their products one and two cents a pound, while others refuse to book orders until either crudes decline or refined grades are advanced.

Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, had been fluctuating around 55 cents and 60 cents a pound during the first four months of the year touching as low as 51 cents in February, and as high as 61 cents and 62 cents the latter part of April. These prices were maintained by refiners for several weeks when a cut of one cent was made followed by another cut of one cent the next week. From then on the reduction was more rapid, second hands always underselling refiners until the price was forced to 35 cents a pound in August—asked by second hands—36 cents by refiners.

That glycerin should lose almost 50 per cent in value was quite a surprise even though the trade in general expected and desired relief from the almost prohibitive prices that prevailed during a half year and more.

A representative of a large refinery said that he was completely nonplussed at the erratic course pursued by glycerin and the final depression that settled over the market in the last month. "Had anyone suggested last April the possibility of such an occurrence as that which did transpire I would immediately have disputed the soundness of his business judgment. Well informed trade circles were well aware that lower prices would obtain as there is always a noticeable falling off in the regular consumption of glycerin during the mid-year. Fats and oils that had been on a par with the high prices of other commodities started to decline, and the glycerin crudes followed, causing a proportionate reduction in the prices of the refined. This undoubtedly led to the selling of large quantities of glycerin held in reserve by speculators who discounted every move made by the refiners and forced prices still lower.

"During the time glycerin had been in such great demand every available source of the crudes had been exploited, furnishing some rather sharp competition, but the crudes have started to advance while the refined product is still offered at prices below the cost of production. Fats and oils have also advanced, costing one-half and one cent a pound more than a month ago. Every advance of one cent a pound in the oils is equivalent to an approximate increase of ten per cent in the production cost of glycerin, and as crudes have advanced in about that proportion there is no reason to believe that the refined should not have followed also. Furthermore, it is generally believed that the absorption of the greater part of the surplus stocks has been accomplished, which should have removed the principal disturbing factor in the depression of prices. However, a strengthening movement is now in progress and I am confident that glycerin will soon reach a price in conformity with the cost of crudes."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

National Dye Corporation, New York; capital, no par value; carry on business with $25,000; dyes, dyestuffs; C. K. Whittington, A. J. Mace, W. E. Cook, 702 Tompkins avenue, S. I.

Waterize Chemical Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; capital $20,000; chemists, industrial, other preparations; J. S. Manuel, M. J. Oakes, J. Mansfield, 318 West Jefferson street, Syracuse.

The Harvey-Carey-Babcock Company, Inc., Cattaraugus, N. Y.; capital, $200,000; chemists, druggists; G. F. Babcock, L. F. Harvey, C. C. Carey, Cattaraugus.

F. Kalen, Inc., New York; capital, $5,000; drugs, chemicals, merchandise, tickets to amusement places; M. Levine, E. and F. Kalen, 911 East 176th street, Bronx.

Russian-American Sales Corporation, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $100,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals and vegetable compounds and all kinds of merchandise; W. M. Rysdyk, Anton Singer, C. H. Weller, Jersey City.

The Pullets Sterilizer Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; machines for sterilization, commodities, foodstuffs, drugs, furniture, agricultural products; A. H. Rippel, F. Raia, G. Pullets, 919 Freeman street, Bronx.

Haw Medicine Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; capital, $3,000; to engage in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines; C. R. Heinrich, John J. Ward, W. F. Nicholson, John M. Thornburg, J. Pike Powers.

Purcell Drug Company, Tampa, Fla.; capital, $10,000; nature of business to buy, sell and deal in drugs, etc.; E. P. Purcell, president-treasurer; Julian H. Purcell, secretary.

Nesselroth Drug Company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; to manufacture and deal in drugs; Arthur W. Zander, Melvin C. McIntosh, Frank C. Campe.

Pharmaceutical Service Corporation, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $250,000; to manufacture pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations of all kinds; Ferris Giles, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey.

Baker Drug Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; capital, $6,000; retail drugs; Mabel C. Baker, Estella E. Baker, Chas. P. Baker.

Tinkle and Levien Medicine Company, Winters, Tex.; capital, $30,000; Dr. Fred Tinkle, E. H. Levien, T. W. Murray.

Premier Pharmacy, Inc., Chicago; capital, $1,500; Rosa Hoyer, Joseph A. Ziemba, W. Hover.

Webb-Cason Drug Company, Anderson, S. C.; capital, $6,000; W. N. Webb, Henry Cason.

Alumino Corporation, New York; capital, $10,00; soaps, by-products, chemicals, aluminum, cleansers, novelties; B. H. McBride, J. H. Wunn, T. G. Gannon, 66 Broadway.

Callisto, Inc., Scarsdale, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; drugs, face creams, sundries; R. J. Donovan, T. E. Johnson, M. H. Ritchey, Scarsdale.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The St. Paul Drug Company opened its third store in St. Paul Saturday, September 2, advertisements of more than a page in local papers announcing the opening of the new pharmacy which is in the St. Francis hotel block, Seventh and Wabasha streets. The store did a big business the first day, and is certain to increase the trading generally in the upper Wabasha district. The pharmacy will be the only all-night store in St. Paul.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.20	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.26	— .36
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanild	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.38	— .45
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.35	— 2.45
Acetozone, P., D. & Co	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .45
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.80	— .90
From Toluol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.58	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.65	— .70
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.75	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.62	— .65
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.70	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot	lb.	—	— 1.50
	oz.	—	— .19
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.15	— .20
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .78
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch, bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (.04)	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	—	— .08½
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.09	— .09½
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.		— .12
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
1 oz. v.	oz.	.34	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Succinic, crys.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%)	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.68	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .84
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15
Root German	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .90
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.87	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.55	— .58
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	2.25	— 3.00
Alkanet Root	lb.	.60	— .70
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.30	— .36
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.65	— .75
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .10
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride, crys.		.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Bitartrate	lb.	—	— .75
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .20
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	95	— 1.00
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.80	— .95
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.90
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.40	— 2.50
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.20	— 2.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Tolu	lb.	.46	— .52
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.60	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— —
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots	lb.	.30	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	.18	— .30
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— 3.00
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	oz.	—	— .43
Formic-iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Glycerite, N.F.	oz.	—	— .43
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Oleate, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oxychloride	oz.	—	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 5.20
40 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
Sub-benzoate	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Subcarbonate	lb.	6.95	— 8.00
Subgallate	lb.	3.95	— 4.50
	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.45	— .50
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .50
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .60
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide 1 oz. c.v. 4	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 5.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— 2.15
Sulphate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Caffeine, pure	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Acetate	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Bromide	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Citrated	oz.	.90	— 1.20
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	.60	— .75
Salicylate	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Calamine, Pink	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
White, peeled and split	lb.	.40	— .45
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Benzoate	lb.	.70	— .80
Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, crude	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Fused	lb.	.10	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.60	— .65
Citrate	lb.	.15	— .22
Formate	lb.	—	— 1.95
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.11	— .12
Hypophosphite	oz.	.18	— .20
Iodide	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Lactate	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactophosphate Sol.	oz.	.15	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Oxalate	lb.	—	— .85
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 1.50
Permanganate	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Phosphate, Precip.	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate	lb.	.20	— 1.10
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	—	— —
Sulphite	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .18
Calendula Flowers	oz.	.18	— .20
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	.75	— .90
Camphor, refined	lb.	.65	— .75
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.68	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.65	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— 4.50
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	5.75	— 6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Chinese	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .55
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	—	— —
Cassia, China	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	—	— .35
Celery Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.80	— .90
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each		—	— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.42	— .48
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.75	— 1.57
Bisulphate	oz.	.60	— 1.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70
Sulphate	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.35	— .45
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride	oz.	.25	— .35
Sulphate	lb.	.44	— .48
Salicylate	oz.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.42	— .47
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .30
3-oz. bottle	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Civet	oz.	.22	— .24
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered, pure	lb.	.42	— .46
Penang	lb.	.43	— .48
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	—	— .30
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .18
Chloride	oz.	—	— .15
Nitrate	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulphate	lb.	6.00	— 6.30
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	— 5.40
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.60
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	lb.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
Truxillo	lb.	.15	— .20
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered			

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.67	— .72
Para	lb.	.65	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .75
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	.65	— .70
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Bbls.	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.38	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.25	— .30
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.22	— 26
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.42	— .50
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.70	— .80
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—10.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.			
Echinacea Root	lb.	.33	— .36
incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Echinacea Root	lb.	.33	— .36
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.10
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .75
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	— .52
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.08	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	— .22
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .30
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.38	— .39
in cans	lb.	.39	— .40
Less	lb.	.43	— .47
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.80	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	2.25	— 2.35
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.21	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.24	— .28
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.60	— 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Uure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	4.20	— 4.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.25	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	— .20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	—	— .18
Red, Saccharated		—	— .45
Peptronized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.32	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.25	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	— .28
2 oz.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .22
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Small	lb.	1.08	— 1.10
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.23	— .50
Mastic	lb.	.55	— .60
Matico leaves	lb.	.45	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .30
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.36	— .40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65	— .79
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.22	— .24
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.08½	— .14
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .65
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .17
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz		— 3.25
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large .80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— 16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.65	— .75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .73
Cloves	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newfland	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	—165.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65	— 2.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.77	— .88
Raw	gal.	.76	— .87
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.36	— .42
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.45	— 3.65
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.18	— .22
Kernel	lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	—	— 1.25
Light	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western	lb.	2.65	— 2.80
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.30	— 8.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.88	— .90
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
W'mwood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	—	— 6.00
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	10.50	—10.75
Granulated	lb.	11.50	—11.75
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	11.75	—11.90
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.30	— .33
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.20	— 2.30
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.		—2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90	— 1.00
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.30	— .33
Potassa, Caustic, com	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.50	— .53
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .61
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.27½	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26½	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Pure, Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.30	— .35
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Sulphide	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.	6.00	—10.00
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.47	— 1.62
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.11
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.19
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Bisulphate	oz.	.75	— .80
Carbolate	oz.	—	— 1.11
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— .99
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .99
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.09
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	—	— .99
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.05
Salicylate	oz.	—	— .95
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.65	— .70
5-oz. cans	oz.	.70	— .73
1-oz. cans	oz.	.75	— .80
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.20
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.45	— .50
Red Saunders	lb.	.14	— .16
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs		4.75	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.42	— .46
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .40
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .50
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.75	— .90
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.65	— 2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.66	— .70
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.45	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.46	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.49	— .53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .50
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .50
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— 1.05
Cacodylate	oz.	4.00	— 4.40
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.60	— .85
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.1	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	.40	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.37	— .42
Spartein Sulph	oz.	—	— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .68
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.22	— .26
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.25	— .30
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.28	— .33
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	16.50	—17.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
hiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.22	— .28
Thymol	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—13.20
Thyroids	lb.	—	—12.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	— .33
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran. Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.25
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 45
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Veratrine	oz.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
	100s	—	— —
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .25
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oz.		.45	— .56

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from August 28 to September 1, 1916, inclusive.

ACIDS—
41 drs. cresylic, General Bakelite Co., Manchester.
15 csks. cresylic, G. S. Pages Sons, Manchester
75 csks. cresylic, W. E. Jordon, Manchester
70 csks. cresylic, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester
46 csks. oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam
21 drs. cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Hull
50 csks. cresylic, Natl. Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

ARSENIC—
58 csks., Niagara Electro Chemical Co., Rotterdam

BARK—
11 bs. cinchona, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam
752 bgs. mangrove, British Consul, Kingston

BAY RUM—
2 csks., California Perfumery Co., St. Thomas

BEANS—
1 cs. vanilla, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica

BISMUTH METAL—
7 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

CAMPHOR—
125 cs., Forst & Cundill, London.
100 cs., Stallman & Co., London

CANTHARIDES—
2 cs., Smith, Kline, French Co., Havre
6 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Havre

CARDAMOMS—
10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Bombay

CASEIN—
167 bgs., Atterbury & Co., London
79 bgs., C. T. Howe, London
100 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London
117 bgs. powder, Merchantile Warehouse Co., Bombay
162 bgs. powder, Casein Mfg. Co. Bombay

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
2 cs., G. Grennert, London

COPRA—
325 bgs., Gorgas-Pierre Mfg. Co., Trinidad

DIVI-DIVI—
951 bgs., Balfour Williamson & Co., Trinidad
295 bgs., British Consul, Trinidad

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
3 csks. madder, J. C. Wiarda & Co., Rotterdam
25 chests indigo, Geisenheimer & Co., London
1 bg. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston

FLOWERS—
30 bdls. rose, Intl. Banking Co., Bombay
10 bdls. rose, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay
11 double bags poppy, A. Joensson, Bilbao

GLYCERIN—
17 drs., American Trading Co., Montevideo
17 drs., Marx Rawolle, Buenos Ayres

GUMS—
72 cs. asafetida, Munroe Drug Co., Bombay
200 cs. olibanum, Intl. Banking Co., Bombay
116 bgs. arabic, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay
55 bgs. 25 csks. olibanum, McKesson & Robbins, Bombay

HERBS—
20 bgs., F. L. Kraemer & Co., Bristol

JOB'S TEARS—
15 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston

JUICES—
7 csks. lime, Middleton & Co., Martinique
8 csks. lime, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Dominica
38 csks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica
10 csks. lime, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica

KOLA NUTS—
13 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston
30 bgs., Colonial Bank, Kingston
20 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Kingston

LACTIC FERMENT—
2 cs., Amerman & Patterson, Copenhagen

LEAVES—
100 bs. senna, H. R. Lathrop & Co., London
200 bgs. digitalis, A. Joensson, Bilbao

LEECHES—
1 cs. blood suckers, T. Garner & Co., London
2 cs. blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

LIME—
14 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica
94 csks. citrate, Natl. Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol

LOGWOOD—
34 tons, Carribean Commercial Corporation, Kingston
331 tons roots, Okes Mfg. Co., Kingston
1,549 bgs. chips, A. A. Lindo & Co., Kingston
25 tons, Atlantic Fruit Co., Kingston

LYCOPODIUM—
2 cs., Smith, Kline, French Co., London

MAGNESIUM—
50 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Manchester

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
36 cs. medicine, etc., H. R. Lathrop & Co., Rotterdam.
15 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, Buenos Ayres
6 bs. drugs, Allaire, Woodward & Co., London
10 cs. drugs, F. A. Reichard, Havre
1 cs. drugs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Havre
6 cs. drugs, Thos. Meadows & Co., Havre

NAPHTHALENE—
122 csks, sublimed, White Tar Co., Manchester
49 csks., Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester
26 csks. flake, White Tar Co., Hull
25 csks. flake, W. E. Jordon, Hull

OILS—
100 cs. peanut, Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam
100 csks. creosote, W. E. Jordon, Rotterdam
8 cs. amber, Magnus, Mabie & Reynard, London
11 cs. bay, Irving Natl. Bank, Martinique
2 cs. bay oil, R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe
100 bbls. creosote, North Eastern Co., Hull
63 csks. creosote, Zenes Disinfectant Co., Hull
225 csks. polin, Colgate & Co., Liverpool

PERFUMERY—
5 cs. synthetic, Morana & Co., Rotterdam
1 cs., New York Shield Co., Bordeaux
42 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux
60 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
403 bgs., American Dyewood Co., Buenos Ayres

ROOTS—
43 bgs. colombo, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay
41 bgs. marsh mallow, A. Joensson, Bilboa
262 bgs. gentian, A. Joensson, Bilboa

SALTS—
1,200 bgs. black, H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam

SANDALWOOD—
405 bdls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

SEED—
7,000 bgs. castor, E. D. Sasson & Co., Bombay
1,891 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay
2,782 bgs. castor, Spencer Kellogg & Co., Bombay
20 sacks mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London

SPICES—
225 bdls. capsicum, Intl. Banking Co., Bombay
1,519 bgs. ginger, John Kissock & Co., Bombay
210 bgs. chillies, Old & Wallace, Bombay
100 bgs. ginger, John Kissock & Co., Bombay
69 bgs. pimento, C. H. Demarest, Kingston
11 bgs. ginger, J. B. Maxfield & Co., Kingston

SPONGES—
6 cs., Lasker & Bernstein, London

SULPHUR—
13 csks., Feigat Bros., Liverpool

TURMERIC—
900 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London
332 bgs., Intl. Banking Co., Bombay

WAX—
70 pgs. bees, Strahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam

ZINC OXIDE—
7 pgs., G. H. Lamb, London

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from August 28 to September 1, 1916, inclusive.

ACETANILID — 845 lbs., $1,250, Russia in Europe.

ACID, ACETATE — 40 lbs., $8, Hayti; 192 lbs., $22, San Domingo; 90 lbs., $16, Colombia; 180 lbs., $40, Hayti; 406 lbs., $52, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—100 lbs., $16, Colombia; 50 lbs., $8, Jamaica; 115 lbs., $35, Argentina.

ACID, CARBOLIC—220 lbs., $160, Argentina; 660 lbs., $486, Uruguay.

ACID, CITRIC—22,969 lbs., $19,072, Russia in Europe; 25 lbs., $18, Cuba; 506 lbs., $367, Colombia; 11,174 lbs., $10,206, Russia in Asia; 39,539 lbs., $37,500, Russia in Europe; 175 lbs., $130, Brazil; 7,100 lbs., $4,875, Argentina; 572 lbs., $375, Uruguay.

ACID, LACTIC—1,973 lbs., $218, Colombia.

ACID, OXALIC—732 lbs., $475, Cuba.

ACID MURIATIC—4,033 lbs., $101, Cuba; 120 lbs., $12, Hayti; 6,289 lbs., $324, San Domingo.

ACID, PICRIC—523,790 lbs., $508,076, Russia in Europe.

ACID, SALICYLIC—55 lbs., $146, Argentina; 66 lbs., $179, Uruguay.

ACID, SULPHURIC—1,990 lbs., $59, Jamaica; 592 lbs., $24, San Domingo; 1,400 lbs., $34, Guatemala; 93,948 lbs., $4,430, Brazil; 70 lbs., $12, Colombia; 2,000 lbs., $87, Honduras; 1,100 lbs., $84, Brazil; 4,875 lbs., $100, Chile; 150 lbs., $13, Colombia.

ACID, TARTARIC—11,936 lbs., $14,100, Russia in Europe; 13 lbs., $12, San Domingo; 100 lbs., $69, Colombia; 25 lbs., $18, Newfoundland; 395 lbs., $310, Brazil; 2,807 lbs., $2,098, Argentina; 466 lbs., $219, Peru; 771 lbs., $520, Uruguay.

ALCOHOL—34,150 gls., $11,450; 34 gls., $14, Honduras; 15 gls., $12, Hayti.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—6 gls., $4, Honduras.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE — $4,000, Norway; $1,817, Argentina.

AMMONIUM, ANHYDROUS — $556, Brazil; $50, Colombia; $1,463, England; $343, Panama.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$1,353, Argentina; $7,527, Uruguay; $8, Guatemala; $11, Colombia.

AMMONIAC, SAL—10 lbs., $2, San Domingo.

AMMONIUM, NITRATE—$19,501, France.

AMMONIUM, SULPHATE—$17, Costa Rica.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$55, Uruguay.

ARSENIC—$110, Brazil; $37, Guatemala.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—$128, Russia in Europe.

Exportations—*Cont'd*

BEES WAX — 25,362 lbs., $7,863, Russia in Asia.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$355, Uruguay.

BORAX—$11, Guatemala; $10, Newfoundland; $22, Colombia; $7, Panama.

CALCIUM CARBIDE — 270,000 lbs., $6,944, Cuba; 2,000 lbs., $60, San Domingo; 8,349 lbs., $231, Brazil; 24,000 lbs., $790, San Domingo; 96 lbs., $6, Panama; 83,000 lbs., 31,000 lbs., $1,199, Venezuela; 21,000 lbs., $1,118, Dutch East Indies.

CANTHARIDES—$9, Honduras.

CASTOR OIL—10 gls., $20, San Domingo; 210 gls., $227, Colombia; 11 gls., $16, Hayti; 9 gls., $14, Bolivia; 5 gls., $6, Colombia.

CHLORAL HYDRATE — $975, England; $61, Egypt; $875, England; $39, Cuba.

CHLOROFORM—$52, Brazil; $67, Egypt; $192, Uruguay.

COCOA BUTTER — $96, Cuba; $44, Brazil; $9,200, Russia in Asia; $979, Japan.

COCOANUT OIL—$908, Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—450 lbs., $30, Argentina; 8,250 lbs., $825, Uruguay.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$104, Argentina.

DEXTRINE — 12,040 lbs., $421, Argentina; 3,250 lbs., $141, Uruguay; 2,500 lbs., $102, British India.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$14,774, Russia in Europe; $2,005, England; $60, Cuba; $99, Argentina; $317, Colombia; $430, Brazil; $4,420, Russia in Asia; $593, Egypt; $200, England; $9, Jamaica; $242, Cuba; $15, Dutch West Indies; $10, Venezuela; 54,456 lbs., British India.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$250, Russia in Europe; $469, Brazil; $660, Egypt; $701, Netherlands; $9,116, Argentina.

ETHER—$11, Brazil; $2,400, France; $15, Argentina.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$19, Brazil.

EPSOM SALTS — 270 lbs., $12, Guatemala; 6,660 lbs., $312, Brazil; 8,730 lbs., $182, Cuba; 1,349 lbs., $53, Uruguay; 440 lbs., $14, Venezuela.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS — $312, Panama; $21, Mexico.

FORMALDEHYDE—75,400 lbs., $9,328, England; 27,364 lbs., $3,584, France; 2,812 lbs., $225, Brazil; 23,414 lbs., $1,995, France; 45,604 lbs., $5,060, Russia in Europe; 904 lbs., $144, Argentina; 220 lbs., $51, Uruguay.

GLYCERIN—5,044 lbs., $1,601, England; 50 lbs., $26, Cuba; 72 lbs., $36, Brazil; 95 lbs., $54, Colombia; 5 lbs., $3, Guatemala; 1,220 lbs., $410, Cuba; 5,661 lbs., $3,148, Argentina; 264 lbs., $124, Peru.

GLUCOSE—406,800 lbs., $10,008, England; 200 lbs., $103, Cuba; 6,780 lbs., $167, Japan; 16,950 lbs., $417, Chile; 7,467 lbs., $177, Egypt; 14,000 lbs., $369, Panama; 135,600 lbs., $3,276, British India.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — $1,352, England.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE — $4,090, Netherlands; $819, Brazil; $7, Colombia; $30, Venezuela; $9, Guatemala; $18, San Domingo; $116, Brazil; $165, Ecuador; $169, Uruguay; $75, Venezuela.

LEAD ACETATE—$806, Australia.

LIME, CHLORIDE — $1,189, Brazil; $430, Brazil.

LITHOPONE—$1,512, Japan.

MENTHOL — $33, Brazil; $289, Argentina; $174, Uruguay.

OPIUM—$365, Uruguay.

PERFUMERY—$275, Denmark; $385, British Honduras; $215, Guatemala; $146, Honduras; $33, Panama; $104, Newfoundland; $32, Jamaica; $760, Dutch West Indies; $201, Hayti; $485, San Domingo; $429, Brazil; 973, Colombia; $357, Ecuador; $508, Peru; $698, Egypt; $1,521, England; $42, Bermuda; $473, Jamaica; $796, Cuba; $116, San Domingo; $328, Argentina; $112, Brazil; $514, Colombia; $8, Ecuador; $45, New Zealand.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$1,462, France; $1,195, Russia in Europe; $500, England; $23, Jamaica; $20, British West Indies; $18, San Domingo; $384, Argentina; $82, Brazil; $70, Colombia; $414, Ecuador; $950, Denmark; $29, Guatemala; $60, Jamaica; $67, San Domingo; $972, Brazil; $355, Egypt; $17,567, Russia in Europe; $994, Argentina; $6, Bolivia; $108, Brazil; $23, Ecuador; $33, Hayti.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—727 lbs., $411, Brazil; 36,200 lbs., $18,164, France.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—1,320 lbs., $713, Portugal.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE — 1,456 lbs., $760, Colombia; 204 lbs., $122, Egypt; 1,232 lbs., $728, Argentina; 893 lbs., $542, Uruguay

POTASSIUM, CYANIDE—220 lbs., $114, Argentina.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE — 181 lbs., $318, San Domingo.

QUEBRACHO—23,208 lbs., $2,200, Japan.

QUICKSILVER — 300 lbs., $332, Colombia; 2,025 lbs., $2,106, Peru.

QUININE—$140, Colombia.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$102, Russia in Europe; $12, San Domingo; $136, Colombia; $11, Cuba; $124, San Domingo; $40, Colombia; $18, Dutch West Indies; $3,245, France; $150, Italy; $35, Costa Rica; $24, British India.

SALOL—1,171 lbs., $6,272, England; 56 lbs., $299, Brazil; 55 lbs., $304, Argentina; 55 lbs., $281, Uruguay.

SALTPETER—72 lbs., $13, Jamaica; 100 lbs., $26, Panama; 666 lbs., $140, Argentina; 1,185 lbs., $238, Brazil; 1,000 lbs., $280, Venezuela.

SODA ASH — 100,200 lbs., $2,600, Denmark; 33,300 lbs., $1,200, Sweden; 1,400 lbs., $33, Bermuda; 30,250 lbs., $909, Argentina; 853,422 lbs., $30,402, Italy; 41,924 lbs., $1,700, Netherlands; 65,231 lbs., $2,120, Norway; 107,300 lbs., $1,034, Cuba; 1,147, lbs., $734, Brazil.

SODA, CAUSTIC—386,750 lbs., $20,168, France; 80,625 lbs., $2,925, England; 5,010 lbs., $450, Cuba; 330 lbs., $20, Hayti; 16,991 lbs., $860, San Domingo; 200 lbs., $6, Argentina; 254,619 lbs., $12,406, Brazil; 36,250 lbs., $1,370, Colombia; 10,508 lbs., $332, Uruguay; 145,800 lbs., $7,290, Japan; 55,830 lbs., $2,654, Australia; 857,250 lbs., $192,246, France; 2,700 lbs., $108, Honduras; 675 lbs., $27, Panama; 3,375 lbs., $135, San Domingo; 178,106 lbs., $10,759, Brazil; 3,675 lbs., $164, Colombia; 1,396,282 lbs., $60,304, France; 22,286 lbs., $890, Italy; 44,550 lbs., $2,734, Netherlands; 64,352 lbs., $1,823, England; 246,538 lbs., $9,205, Argentina; 54,000 lbs., $2,700, Uruguay; 122,635 lbs., $5,326, British India; 169,987 lbs., $7,994, Dutch East Indies.

SODA, SAL—750 lbs., $11, Bermuda; 690 lbs., $12, Jamaica; 125 lbs., $2, British Honduras; 375 lbs., $4, Jamaica; 9,270 lbs., $95, Cuba; 9,100 lbs., $108, Panama; 375 lbs., $5, Colombia.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—362 lbs., $9, Bermuda; 610 lbs., $40, Jamaica; 400 lbs., $16, Argentina; 4,469 lbs., $135, Brazil; 800 lbs., $19, Hayti; 112 lbs., $2, San Domingo; 448 lbs., $10, Colombia; 2,240 lbs., $48, Salvador; 224 lbs., $6, Jamaica; 331 lbs., $9, Colombia; 450 lbs., $11, Uruguay; 224 lbs., $7, Hayti; 4,336 lbs., $84, San Domingo.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—11,461 lbs., $5,400, Denmark; 10,261 lbs., $2,102, Argentina; 6,518 lbs., $1,825, Denmark.

SODIUM CYANIDE—1,000 lbs., $145, Cuba.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—34,800 lbs., $784, England; 400 lbs., $7, Jamaica; 500 lbs., $136, Argentina; 320 lbs., $16, Argentina; 3,607 lbs., $92, Uruguay.

SODIUM NITRATE—22,673 lbs., $10,000, England.

SODIUM SALTS—$13,050, Greece; $19, Jamaica; $10, San Domingo; $241, Brazil; $3190, England; $1,154, Brazil; $143, Uruguay; $26, Venezuela; $230, British India.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—55 lbs., $143, Argentina; 88 lbs., $241, Uruguay.

SODIUM SILICATE—8,770 lbs., $874, Cuba; 60,000 lbs., $1,800, Argentina; 220 lbs., $9, Honduras; 1,864 lbs., $28, Panama; 50,901 lbs., $5,090, Cuba; 480 lbs., $23, Argentina.

SODIUM SULPHATE—280 lbs., $7, Colombia; 200 lbs., $17, Salvador; 676 lbs., $7, San Domingo.

SODIUM SULPHIDE — 204,798 lbs., $14,305, Russia in Europe; 1,015 lbs., $47, Argentina.

SPONGES—3 lbs., $3, Ecuador.

SULPHUR—20 tons, $415, Brazil.

TRINITROTOLUOL — 57,000 lbs., $55,390, Russia in Europe.

WORMSEED—$24, Colombia.

VEGETABLE WAX—5,200 lbs., $1,615, Italy.

ZINC OXIDE — $1,166, Canada; 4,807 lbs., $775, Brazil.

RUSSIAN REGULATIONS ON IMPORTS

The following circular has been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

"If an American importer desires to purchase commodities in Russia for exportation to America, he must, in each instance, furnish the Russian Commercial Attache in New York city, with offices at 1 State street, with a guarantee to the effect that the value of the shipment in American dollars has been deposited to the credit of the 'Section Etrangere, Minister Finances' with the National City Bank of New York city, so that the Minister of Finances may pay to the Russian exporter the equivalent of those dollars in rubles, at a rate as fixed by the Chamber of Compensation, Petrograd, the day the dollars were deposited in New York city.

"On the applications to be field for release of merchandise from the Russian Empire, it will be absolutely necessary for the prospective American importer to state definitely

(a) The quantity of merchandise,
(b) The value of same in American dollars,
(c) The name and address of the Russian exporter to whom the license to ship should be given.

"In addition to the above, the Russian Commercial Attache should be furnished with a letter from the National City Bank, stating the amount which was deposited by the American importer to the credit of the account of 'Section Etrangere, Minister Finances.'

"These new regulations are for immediate enforcement and applicable to shipments for which payment was not made prior to May 14, 1916."

CAN MAIL LIQUIDS TO GREECE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4—The United States Post Office Department and the postal administration of Greece have entered into an agreement whereby mailable liquids and oils, pastes, salves, and other articles easily liquefiable are admissible to the parcel post mails exchanged between these two countries provided that the articles are packed in accordance with existing provisions of the department respecting their shipment to other countries.

—O. H. LICHTENBERG, who has been in the drug business for the past forty years, has disposed of his business at Princeton, Wis., to his son Oscar, who has been associated with him for several years past.

UNIFORM BILL OF LADING NOW A LAW

President Wilson Signs Bill Which Gives Protection Against Fraud in Shipments—Act Has Been Generally Endorsed

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4—The Pomerene bill, affording Federal protection against fraudulent bills of lading, signed by the President last week, is a great step in the interest of American business engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. For the first time, it esatblishes the carrier's liability for the validity of order bills of lading issued by its agents and will put an end to the present uncertain and wholly unsatisfactory conditions in this important feature of the commerce of the United States.

Secretary McAdoo, as president of the International High Commission, urgently recommended that Congress enact the measure which has had the hearty support of the present Administration from the outset. The Secretary's particular attention was drawn to the bill as a result of the meeting of the Commission in Buenos Aires in April last. One of the purposes of the Commission is to secure the simplification and uniformity of inter-American commercial law and the Buenos Aires conference gave special consideration to the question of safeguarding bills of lading with ample protection. As soon as the Secretary returned to the United States, he took up the Pomerene bill with members of Congress, urging its passage, and its enactment is one of the most important of the practical benefits resulting from the activities of the Commission to improve financial and commercial relations between the United States and Latin America.

Under present conditions, it has rarely been possible to pin down a fraudulent shipper, the courts having held that there was no carrier's liability; but the innocent holder of a worthless bill would suffer, and suffer without recourse. Banks everywhere were mulcted in this way. Above all, our credit abroad was damaged by a series of clever frauds. Only the greatest vigilance on the part of bankers and carriers could avoid repetition of these frauds; the frauds once perpetrated, the culprits were hardly likely to be reached by any penalties at common law.

The new law, which has had the support of the American Bankers Association, the American Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other national bodies of that character, will end these conditions and afford proper safeguards in the future. The measure as enacted is substantially the law now in force in fifteen State jurisdictions, and known as the uniform state act on bills of lading. It has been slightly modified to meet the conditions of interstate and foreign commerce.

Few measures mean more for the facilitation and protection of the credit of our commercial classes, our farmers and our bankers, and for the safeguarding and extension of our foreign trade.

PROPOSED R. R. RATE INCREASE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until December 30, next, pending an investigation to determine their reasonableness, the proposed rates on various commodities in the transcontinental service from the east to the intermountain territory and from the Pacific Coast to the east, which include increases which, it is estimated, will give the railroads an additional revenue of about $20,000,000.

Hearings were recently granted to protestants of the increases, and there were more than 600 shippers represented, and the Commission now suspends the proposed rates from September 1, the date upon which they were to have gone into effect, pending an investigation as to their reasonableness.

A great deal of attention will be given to this matter in view of the existing differences between the railroads and their employes, and because of the suggestion of President Wilson that the railroads be allowed to increase their rates to meet the difference in the pay as now granted, and as demanded by the employes. It is not believed generally that the shippers will accede to this, and that the opposition thereto will be continued, if not increased.

Following the intermountain rate hearings the Commission declared that the rates were not justified as then proposed, as the transcontinental roads did not have to meet the competition of the Panama Canal.

MEDICINE SAVES MANY U. S. ARMY HORSES

Quick Action by Manufacturers of Veterinary Preparations, in Response to Government's Requisitions, Helps Out on Mexican Border

(*Special to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4—There has been evidenced a considerable degree of co-operation between the manufacturers of chemicals and medicinals and the Government, or rather on the part of such manufacturers, according to Federal purchasing officers here, who are commenting very favorably upon the way that orders were filled during the recent emergency incident to sending the Militia troops to the Mexican Border.

This is particularly true with respect to veterinary supplies. With the mobilization of the troops there came the need for horses for the cavalry, the artillery, quartermaster corps, and other branches of the service, and purchasing officials were sent by the War Department to all sections of the United States. These were successful in securing some 60,000 horses, all of which were immediately shipped to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they were placed in corrals. These horses were largely unaccustomed to the climate, to the work they were called upon to perform, and to being herded together in such number, and there was a considerable sickness among them. As a result, the War Department in Washington was swamped with requisitions for veterinary supplies.

The Medical Department of the Army, strange perhaps as it may seem, purchases medicines for the horses and mules of the service as well as for the officers and men, and all requisitions received at headquarters here were immediately transmitted to the St. Louis depot of the Medical Corps. The officers there, in turn, swamped the contractors of that city. It is said they could not begin to fill the orders from stock but they immediately got on the job to complete the supply. As fast as made available, the medicines were rushed to the remount depot by express. It had been predicted that as a result of the great round-up of green horses and the resultant sickness among them that the mortality would be very high. At the War Department it is now said that because of the co-operation and the willingness of the manufacturers of these veterinary supplies the losses were not at all abnormal.

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STANDARDIZED RETAIL PRICES TO BE TESTED IN INGERSOLL SUIT

Watch Manufacturers Seek to Enjoin Washington Druggist From Cutting Prices on Dollar Time-Piece —Plaintiff Makes New Contentions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4—Suit for an injunction to restrain Philip G. Affleck, a druggist at Fourteenth and F Streets, Northwest, from selling Ingersoll watches at a price less than is set by the manufacturer, has been instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., of New York.

The watches involved in the controversy are those which bear the manufacturers' trade name, branded watches, which are distinguished from each other as regards grade, quality and kind by the use of the plaintiff's special trade names, such as "Yankee," $1.00; "Triumph," $1.25; "Eclipse," $2.00; "Eclipse, Junior," $2.50; "Midget," $2.50; "Midget Wrist," $3.00; "Simplex," $1.25; "Yankee Two-in-One," $1.25; "Midget Two-in-One," $2.75, and "Reliance," $3.00. In addition to these, the company manufactures watches which are not identified by means of any special trademark.

The manufacturers state that they undertake to assist the retail trade in selling their watches to the general public. To this end they apply their special name and trademark "Ingersoll" to the watches and place in each a written guarantee. They also furnish to the retail distributors certain so-called "selling helps," consisting of certain fixtures, display cases, stands, cases, and other advertising devices, bearing permanently thereon their trademark and being adapted to advertise, display or contain their branded watches. In addition to these, they also assist in the retail selling of their watches by means of extensive general and special advertising.

They contend that these "selling helps" were placed at the disposal of the druggist for use in the distribution of the branded watches and was permitted by the plaintiffs to display, mention and benefit by their name, trade-mark, guarantee, reputation, good will, "selling helps," and advertising, in the display, disposition and sale of their watches, and that the druggist availed himself of these privileges.

The manufacturers represent that the low retail selling prices of these watches are dependent upon the gross bulk of their sales, and this in turn is dependent upon their standardized sales system comprising the various things mentioned above. It is further represented that this standardized system is dependent upon and essentially includes a standard retail selling price and that the distribution of their branded watches generally among the retail trade of the country is in turn dependent upon the integrity of the plaintiffs' advertising and standardized retail price, so that low prices for the watches to the consuming public is directly dependent upon large sales which can be secured only through standardized selling methods, and that the demoralization of the system by any failure of the retail distributors to work in harmony therewith is calculated to and does have the effect of increasing the distribution costs and this tends to increase the retail price of their branded watches.

They allege that the druggist has been selling the Yankee watches at 69 cents each, and threatens to continue to offer and sell them in violation of a contract said to have been entered into by him, unless enjoined by court.

It is further stated that the druggist has refused to exchange these branded watches for unbranded watches regarding which they do not seek to effect any price retrictions, when the exchange was suggested by the manufacturers. They ask for an order restraining him from continuing the sale of the watches at 69 cents or any price less than the price forming part of the standardized sales system, unless first removing the watch or watches from the case, container or package in which they are contained, the plaintiffs' name, trade-mark, trade name, guarantee, and all other printed, written or stamped words indicating that the watch or watches is or have been manufactured by them, or with the use of their so-called "selling helps" or advertising matter.

W. H. C. Clarke, of New York, is attorney for the manufacturers.

The case will be watched with a great deal of interest in view of previous decisions of the courts with respect to price maintenance, for in the event of a decision favorable to the manufacturers a large number of other suits, based upon similar grounds, are very likely to follow.

NEW CHAIN OF DRUG STORES IN OHIO

Mykrantz Company Will Have Forty Establishments, According to an Announcement—Expect Ultimately to Establish Own Factories

Establishment of a chain of more than 40 drug stores in Ohio in the near future is included in the plans of the Mykrantz Company, announcement of the formation of which has just been made by William G. Benham, vice-president of the R. L. Dollings Company, Columbus, Ohio. The new company was organized with capital stock of $750,000 to take over the ten drug stores in Columbus of F. F. Mykrantz. It has assumed control of the stores and not a single dollar of indebtedness remains on the properties, it is stated.

Mr. Mykrantz was elected president and general manager of the new company; Charles E. Morris, vice-president; C. Edward Born, treasurer, and E. L. Taylor, Jr., general counsel. They and Dwight Harrison, general counsel of the R. L. Dollings Company, constitute the board of directors. All are Columbus men.

"We will begin at once the establishment of 40 more stores in selected cities in Ohio," said Mr. Mykrantz. "Ultimately, we will establish factories here in which many of the lines we will handle will be manufactured. With 50 progressive stores as an outlet, we can take the entire production of several factories. We propose to extend the system of giving cut-rate drugs to the people in their home corner stores, under the plan which I have carried on so successfully in Columbus. The same methods of procedure will be followed as has been the case with several of the large chain drug store organizations in the East and West. A careful survey of the state shows that the field is ripe for the harvest here in Ohio, as there is much territory not occupied by chain drug stores."

Mr. Mykrantz came to Columbus in 1900, after 15 years' success in the retail drug business in New York City. His store at Fulton street and Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, was the nucleus of one of the large systems of chain drug stores in the country. In 1912 he began the establishment of a central supply store for his chain of Columbus stores and in four years he put ten stores on a fine business and financial basis. When the factories are established in Columbus under the new plans, Mr. Mykrantz says further economies can be effected by eliminating all middle men and selling direct from factory to consumer.

The Dollings company will have details for financing the new project ready for announcement shortly, it is said.

I. C .C. SUSPENDS RULING ON LESS THAN CAR LOAD CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered suspended until December 30, the operation of the second paragraph of Rule 18 of the Western Classification No. 54, I. C. C. No. 12, as proposed, which provides that the charge for a less than carload shipment must not exceed the charge for a minimum carload of the same freight at the carload rating. The charge for a car fully loaded must not exceed the charge for the same lot of freight if taken as a less than carload shipment. If in instances of shipments tendered in less than carload lots, but upon which the carload rate and minimum is applied, and the loading or unloading service is performed by carriers' agent, a charge of 1¼ cents per hundred pounds will be made for such loading and like charge for unloading, such charge to be based upon the established carload minimum weight. The present rule does not provide that such charge of 1¼ cents per hundred pounds must be based upon the established carload minimum weight.